The Churchman.

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JOHN HECKER, PROPRIETOR. NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 7, 1854. At No. 111 BROADWAY, In Trinity Building, Rooms 38 & 40.

DAILY PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Public Worship is celebrated every week-day in this city and Brooklyn as follows:

In Trinity Church	at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
St. Luke's Church	8½ " 5 "
Church of the Nativity	9 A. M.
Church of the Annunciation	8 "
[Sunday services, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.	
Church of the Holy Communion	8 " 6 "
[Except on Fridays, when *Evening* Prayer with Lecture is at 7½. On Saints' Days 2d service (with offertory for the poor) at 11 A. M.]	
Church of the Transfiguration	½ to 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.
Church of the Holy Apostles	9 "
Church of the Holy Innocents	9 "
On Saints' days and other Festivals, 2d service	11 "
St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn	8½ "
[On Festivals and Fasts, a *second* service at 5 "	
Grace Church Brooklyn Heights	9 A. M.
St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn	at 5½ P. M.
and on Fridays and Holy Days at 8½ A. M.	
Friday evening, with Lecture, at 7½ P. M.	

☞ It is respectfully requested that information be sent to this office of changes in the above proper to be made, from time to time.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

8. Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
15. Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
18. St. Luke the Evangelist.
22. Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
28. St. Simon and St. Jude the Apostles.
29. Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.

NOVEMBER.

1. All Saints.
2. Thanksgiving Day—unless some other day be appointed by the Civil Authority: then such day. [The proper Service for the Day is printed immediately before the Family Prayer.]
5. Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
12. Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
19. Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
26. Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity: Sunday next before Advent. [The Collect, Epistle, and Gospel for the Twenty-fifth Sunday are to be used.]
30. St. Andrew the Apostle.

THE CHURCH AT HOME.

New York.—Annual Diocesan Convention.—*Second Day—Thursday, Sept.* 28.—The Convention (the opening of which we reported last week) re-assembled, pursuant to adjournment, in St. John's chapel, on Thursday morning, the 26th ult., at 10 o'clock. Morning prayer was said by the Rev. Thos. A. Starkey, of Troy; the Rev. Wm. F. Halsey, of Sing Sing, read the lessons.

The Convention then organized for business, the Rev. Dr. Creighton, President, in the Chair. The minutes of the previous day's proceedings were read and approved. A number of lay-delegates, not present at the opening of the Convention, presented their certificates, and took their seats.

The Committee on the Incorporation of Churches reported favorably to the admission into union with the Convention of the following Churches: Holy Innocents, St. Ann's, St. Timothy's, New York; St. Paul's, Pachote; Christ, Herkimer; Redeemer, Brooklyn; which were accordingly received.

The late Bishop Wainwright.—On behalf of the committee appointed to second the sense of the Church's bereavement by the lamented death of Bishop Wainwright, the Rev. Dr. McVickar submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God in his Divine Providence to visit the Church of this diocese with sudden and sore bereavement, by withdrawing from the scenes of his earthly labors, and from the Episcopal charge so recently committed to him, our late Right Rev. Father in God, Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, D.D., Provisional Bishop of this diocese; therefore,

Resolved, That as becomes Christian men, and members of Christ's holy Church, we do bow in humble submission under this chastisement of our Hevenly Father's hand, and both as a people, and in our individual approaches to the Throne of Grace, do beseech Him to sanctify unto us, and to the Church of His love, and to the late Bishop's bereaved family, this most unexpected and afflictive dispensation.

Resolved, That in view of the many long, affectionate, and faithful services rendered to the Church of Christ in this diocese during more than thirty years of his ministerial life, as pastor and bishop, by our late deceased friend and brother, and of the manifest gifts both of nature and grace, which rendered those services so widely acceptable, and himself so admired and beloved, we would here record our thankfulness for the same to the great Head of the Church, and pray that He would send forth many such laborers into this harvest, sanctified and fitted for their work.

Resolved, That the untiring, self-sacrificing labors of our late Provisional Bishop, during his, alas! too short Episcopate, demanded from the diocese at large a peculiar expression of their gratitude, reverence, and love; and it is hereby earnestly commended to the wealthier members of our communion that some worthy memorial of the same, whether in the form of an educational endowment bearing his name, or of external monument erected (if agreeable to the Vestry of Trinity church) in its new and spacious chapel, to which it is well known Bishop Wainwright looked forward as his spiritual home, should perpetuate the memory of his devoted exertions in the service of his Master and in the care of his flock.

Resolved, That the Church at large in this diocese owes to the memory of its late Provisional Bishop a special debt of gratitude in the mission of love and peace, which, during his two years' Episcopate, so pointed by both, marked his course and blessed his labors. He poured oil on the troubled waters. Everywhere he sought peace and secured it, and on his dying couch his latest labor was Reconciliation. For this the Church owes to his memory a debt of gratitude best paid by each member of it, in his own appropriate sphere, going forth in the spirit of love, and doing likewise.

Resolved, That amid our demonstration of public sorrow at the loss we have sustained, we forget not the private griefs of his bereaved family, but would hereby express to them our deep and heartfelt sympathy for their bereavement, our affectionate and lasting memory of him whom they mourn, and our earnest prayers at the throne of grace for their consolation and support here, and their blessed reunion hereafter, where tears are wiped from every eye.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be adopted by the Convention, and entered at large on the minutes.

Resolved, Finally, that a copy of the same be respectfully communicated to the family of the deceased Bishop, and to the Vestry of Trinity church.

Signed,
John McVickar, Edw'd Y. Higbee,
Wm. H. Lewis, Martin Lee,
Robt. W. Weir, Stephen H. Tyng,
L. Bradish, John Brown,
William L. Johnson.
Absent—Washington Irving.

Resolutions of condolence were received from the Diocese of Rhode Island, which were ordered to be entered at large on the journal of the Convention.

Report of the Standing Committee.—The Report of the Standing Committee was then read. It passed a most affectionate eulogium on the late Provisional Bishop, and expressed deep regret at being called by his lamented death to act on this occasion. It related in detail the services performed by the departed Prelate during the last parochial year—of which the following is a summary:

Number of persons confirmed in public	1,427	Clergymen instituted	1
Deacons ordained	25	Sermons delivered	233
Priests ordained	6	Sermons and lectures delivered in discharge of parochial duty	23
Total	31	Total	256
Corner-stones laid	2		
Churches consecrated	5		

The summary of all the labors of the deceased Bishop during his Episcopal career is as follows:

Number of persons confirmed in public	4,127	Ordained Priests	12
Ordained Deacons	37	Corner-stones laid	12
		Sermons delivered	699

At the conclusion of the Report, Dr. Haight observed that the sermon of the Bishop of Quebec, at the late ordination of ministers in this city, preached by the special request of the late Bishop Wainwright, and furnished for publication at his instance, was now ready for distribution to the Convention, prefaced with a beautiful introductory note by Bishop Wainwright, written a short time before his last illness, and probably the last lines of a public nature which had come from his pen. His last official act had been to request the Bishop of New Hampshire to proceed to Champlain, and consecrate the church in that place.

The Rev. Dr. Schroeder then, after an appropriate tribute to the memory and labors of the late Bishop, moved that the printing of that portion of the report which relates to the labors of the deceased be anticipated, for the benefit of the members of the diocese generally, by offering it to the three Church papers published in the diocese, for publication. The Rev. Mr. Thackera, of Richfield Springs, Herkimer county, seconded the motion, with an affectionate tribute to the zealous, devoted, and winning labors of the late Bishop in the before-neglected district in which it was his own lot to labor.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng opposed the motion—objecting more particularly to the recognition of "Church papers," or any of the various publications of the day, conducted by individuals on their own responsibility, and thought it wholly unbecoming the dignity of this body to publish its documents in any newspaper, either in the manner of paid advertisements or by the gratuity of the publisher.

Dr. Schroeder modified his motion, so as to order the printing of the portion of the Report in question, at the discretion of the Secretary, for the use of the Convention. Further objection was made, and the motion to lay on the table was renewed, after which Dr. Schroeder withdrew his motion.

Committees and Trustees.—The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Standing Committees of the Diocese and Missionary Committee. Pending the canvass of the votes, the reports of the Trustees of the Episcopal Fund and of the Missionary Committee, were received, and the former was referred to the Committee on the Increase of the Episcopal Fund.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Haight, the Trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen were re-appointed as last year. The vacancy in the Trustees of the Episcopal Fund, occasioned by the resignation of Christopher Wolfe, Esq., was filled by the appointment of the Hon. Luther Bradish, who declined, and nominated Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., and he was appointed. In the place of Wm. Bard, Esq., deceased, Henry E. Pierrepont, Esq., was appointed.

Subsequently, the Tellers presented their reports, and it was found that the Standing Committee of the Diocese, and Missionary Committee, of last year, were reelected without considerable opposition.

The Report of the Trustees of the Fund for the relief of Aged and Infirm Clergymen was presented. The Trustees, in accordance with the order of the last Convention, had become organized under the general law of this State, and now held the fund in their corporate capacity. They reported additions to the fund to the amount of $8,316 64, and payments to seven clergymen, amounting to $1,675.

The Standing Committee on the Treasurer's account, reported that they had examined and found it correct.

The Committee appointed by the last Convention to consider and report whether any, and what measures were necessary to secure a more permanent and generous support to the clergy, presented their report, which, without reading, was referred back, by a resolution instructing the committee to have it printed for the use of the Convention, and make it a special order for the next Convention.

Episcopal Fund.—From the Report of the Trustees of the Episcopal Fund, it appeared that the disposable fund was the same in amount as last reported, viz.: —$67,500, all invested on bond, $52,000 at 7 per cent. and $15,500 at 6 per cent. The receipts of the year were as follows:

Balance in hand,	$9 64	
Interest on investments,	3,817 42	
		$3,827,06

The expenses are the following:

Paid Bishop Onderdonk,	$2,500 00	
" " Wainwright,	1,100 00	
" Taxes on Episcopal residence,	148 11	
" Insurance " "	20 00	
" For recording assignment of mortgage,	1 55	
Advanced for expenses of suit,	50 00	$3,819 66
Leaving balance on hand,		$7 40

The interest remained unpaid on a bond and mortgage for $4,500, and now exceeded $600, well secured by city property, and a suit has been instituted for the recovery of the same.

The Accumulating Fund was as follows:

Amount invested on bond and mortgage as reported last year,	$10,000 00
Amount invested on bond and mortgage since last year,	2,000 00
And a balance in hand of,	115 62
	$12,115 62

A special report from the Treasurer of this fund, showed that $1,008 07 had been received for the deficiency for the payment of the salary of the Provisional Bishop, from which he had paid the late Bishop $770, the balance remaining in his hands.

Missions.—The Report of the Missionary Committee shows seventy-two stations and fifty-four missionaries; an increase of ten in each. Legacies of $3,000 and $2,304 invested on bond, have been received, and one of $2,000, with individual donations of $655, parish collections of $3,822 16, and interest, $199 74, amounting to $6,676 90. The expenses to October 1st are $8,083 23, leaving a deficiency of $1,072 91, for the supply of which resolutions were submitted. These resolutions were debated by the Rev. Dr. Vinton, the Rev. Mr. Thackera, missionary in Herkimer county, the Rev. Mr. Halsey, of Sing Sing, the Rev. Mr. Richmond, the Rev. Mr. Jackson, of Westchester, Frederick G. Betts, Esq., of Newburgh, and the Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Grace church, New York. Mr. Betts attributed the deficiency in the Missionary Fund to the neglect of the clergy to bring the subject duly before the laity of their respective parishes. He animadverted severely upon a suggestion made in the debate, that the clergy of New York would be likely to raise large contributions provided they could have the privilege of suggesting the parishes and missionaries to which it should be applied. He did not believe that the clergy of this city were of a character to be controlled by such considerations. The Rev. Dr. Taylor spoke with much energy, attributing the deficiency not to lack of Missionary funds, but to lack of unity. He adverted to the fact that the missions in the diocese were an old bone of contention, and it had long been known that in certain parts of this city it was impossible to raise money for the Missionary Committee of the Convention, and in order that the streams of missionary charity might not be dried up, they had been compelled to make another organization, and in that there had never been felt the want of money. He complained of the absorption of stipends from this fund, for fifty years together, by parishes full of wealth, but destitute of a disposition to support the Gospel for themselves, and regarded it as a great source of the embarrassments of the Missionary Committee. He urged revision of the subject, correction of abuses, and a return to unity and harmony of action. The Rev. Dr. Haight was encouraged by the remarks which had fallen from Dr. Taylor, to hope that the time had arrived when an effort might be made to frame some plan for the healing of these difficulties; he therefore moved to refer the report and resolutions of the Missionary Committee to a special Committee, and report to this Convention. The Rev. Dr. Vinton seconded the motion, and it was carried. The Committee was ordered to consist of nine; and on motion, the Rev. Dr. Taylor was appointed to be Chairman of the Committee.

[The tellers' report having been received, as noticed above, a recess was ordered until 7 o'clock.]

Evening Sitting.—Theological Seminary.— The President stated the first business in order to be the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Theological Seminary. The Chairman of that Committee stated that their report was as yet unfinished. The report of the Committee on the Episcopal Fund was then called for, but that Committee not being prepared they were excused.

Missionary Fund.—The President named the following gentlemen as Committee on the Missionary Fund: Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Potter, Rev. Dr. Price, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Higbee.

Election of a Provisional Bishop.—Rev. Mr. Pardee moved that at 11 o'clock to-day the Convention proceed to the election of a Provisional Bishop of this Diocese. The motion was seconded by Rev. Mr. Twing. Rev. John W. Shackleford moved to amend by substituting for the above time named, "now." Rev. Dr. Tyng moved as a substitute—

Resolved, That this Convention recommend the Standing Committee be respectfully requested to call a Special Convention on the 4th Wednesday in November, for the purpose of filling the existing vacancy in the Provisional Episcopate of this Diocese.

Dr. Tyng, in support of his resolution, urged the importance of selecting a Bishop with full deliberation and concurrence of the whole Diocese; and of selecting one who is no extreme leader on either side, but a man of moderate, conciliatory and affectionate character. Rev. Dr. Higbee emphatically seconded Dr. Tyng's views and resolution.—Rev. Mr. Cox opposed the substitute, and urged an immediate election as desirable and proper. Rev. Mr. Jones avowed that the considerations advanced by Mr. Tyng had changed his first impressions, and he advocated the substitute.—Rev. Mr. Weaver thought we ought to depend upon the Holy Ghost to designate a man, and that the Holy Ghost was as ready to act now as at a future time.—Mr. Betts opposed the substitute on the ground that the Standing Committee possessed no power, in the present state of things, to call a Special Convention.—The vote was taken on Dr. Lyne's substitute, which was lost by—ayes 49, noes 109.—Mr. Shackleford withdrew his amendment, and suggested the hour of ten instead of eleven to-morrow, which was accepted by the mover of the resolution under consideration.—Rev. Dr. Higbee moved that after devotional exercises this evening, the Convention adjourn *sine die*.—Mr. Shackleford hoped the motion would not be seconded.—The mind of the Convention had been declared by the recent vote.—Dr. Higbee deemed that the mind of the Convention had been declared by the vote just taken in view of the doubtful question involved in it, of the power of the Standing Committee, and supported his motion by considerations of respect to the memory of the late Bishop.—Rev. Dr. Pardee moved that the motion to adjourn *sine die* be laid on the table. Carried.—The amendment of Rev. Mr. Shackleford to make the election of a Provisional Bishop the order of the day at 10 o'clock to-day, was then carried. The Convention then adjourned to 9 o'clock on Friday morning.

Third Day—Friday, Sept. 29.

The assembly having met at 9 o'clock, Morning Prayer was said by the Rev. Alvi T. Irving; the Rev. W. G. Hawkins read the Lessons.

At the conclusion of Divine Service the President took the chair, and the usual routine business was at once proceeded with.

The Vote for a Special Convention.—The minutes having been read and approved, on motion of Rev. Dr. Tyng, the yeas and nays taken the last night on his resolution providing for a Special Convention, were orderto be entered on the journal.

The Missionary Fund.—Rev. Dr. Vinton, as Chairman of the Missionary Committee, stated that a subscription paper had been laid on the table, for the purpose of filling the deficiency for the year of $1,000; Two of his personal friends had each authorized him to offer $100; from other sources $50 had been received, and Dr. Potter had the day before been authorized to lay on the table a tenth of the sum required. Dr. V. hoped the small amount remaining would be at once made up, as it is required on Monday next to pay the salaries of the Missionaries.

The Wainwright Memorial.—Rev. Dr. Haight moved that the committee appointed with respect to the decease of the late Bishop Wainwright, be empowered to take such measures as they might deem advisable, in order to carry out the suggestions contained in their report, which was agreed to. On motion of the Rev. Dr. McVickar, the committee who reported yesterday resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention in regard to the death of Bishop Wainwright, were re-constituted, and the following resolution was referred to them with power:—

Resolved, That the untiring self-sacrificing labors of our late Provisional Bishop during his, alas! too short Episcopate, demand from this Diocese at large a peculiar expression of their gratitude, reverence and love, and it is hereby earnestly commended to the wealthier members of our communion, that some worthy memorial of the same, whether in form of an educational endowment bearing his name, or of external monument erected (if agreeable to the Vestry of Trinity church), in its new and spacious chapel, to which, it is well known, Bishop Wainwright looked forward as his spiritual home, should perpetuate the memory of his devoted, unintermitting toil in the service of his Master, and in the care of His flock.

Election of a Provisional Bishop.—The President rose to announce the order of the day. He said—Before entering upon the duty which has been made the order of the day after the usual business of the morning, it is meet and proper that we should implore the divine guidance and blessing upon our endeavors to secure the objects which we are so anxious to attain. I therefore ask that the Convention do join me in singing the fifth, sixth, and seventh verses of the 80th Psalm (61st Selection), after which an opportunity will be afforded for the members of the Convention to engage in secret prayer, for which purpose silence will be preserved for a space. We will then conclude with other devotions. The portion of the 80th Psalm thus appointed, with the *Gloria Patri*, was then sung by the whole congregation, with much solemnity. They then engaged in private prayer for a few seconds, amid profound silence; after which the General Confession from the office of the Holy Communion was said aloud by the congregation; at the conclusion of which the President said several appropriate prayers, consisting of the Lord's Prayer, some of the Communion Collects, and the Prayer to be used at the meetings of Convention. At the conclusion of these devotions the President appointed the following tellers to receive the votes:—To take the clerical votes in the north aisle, Rev. Mr. Hill, Rev. Mr. Van Wagnen, and G. R. Livingston, Esq. For the lay votes in the north aisle, Rev. Dr. Anthon, Rev. Mr. Watson, and Rev. R. R. Morris.

Expenses of the Clergy.—While the tellers were counting the votes, the Committee on the Diocesan Fund reported the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That there be paid to the clergy attending the Convention, who reside more than twenty miles from the place of meeting, and whose parishes have contributed to the Diocesan Fund according to the canon, five cents per mile for every mile of the distance from theirrespective parishes; and the remainder be appropriated to the printing of the journal, and such other purposes as the Convention may direct.

The Voting for a Provisional Bishop.—The Tellers announced the following result on the

FIRST BALLOT.

	Cler.	Lay.
Whole number of votes	182	155
Necessary to a choice	92	78
Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D	52	46
" Benj. I. Haight	31	35
" Horatio Potter	29	22
" R. W. Harris	28	20
" Francis Hawks	8	7
" Saml. R. Johnson	11	6
Scattering	24	20

No choice.

SECOND BALLOT.

	Cler.	Lay.
Whole number of votce	178	162
Necessary to a choice	90	82

	Cler.	Lay.		Cler.	Lay.
Dr. Vinton	60	59	Dr. Haight	37	37
Dr. Potter	34	23	Dr. Harris	28	31
Dr. Hawks	7	4	Dr. Johnson	7	2
Scattering	5	5			

No choice.

THIRD BALLOT.

	Cler.	Lay.
Whole number of votes	180	158
Necessary to a choice	91	72

	Cler.	Lay.		Cler.	Lay.
Dr. Vinton	69	58	Dr. Haight	36	39
Dr. Potter	52	32	Dr. Harris	12	19
Dr. Hawks	3	1	Dr. Johnson	2	1
Scattering	6	4			

No choice.

FOURTH BALLOT.

	Cler.	Lay.
Whole number of votes	179	174
Necessary to a choice	90	76

	Cler.	Lay.		Cler.	Lay.
Dr. Vinton	67	60	Dr. Hawks	2	0
Dr. Potter	64	54	Dr. Johnson	3	—
Dr. Haight	32	32	Scattering	9	3
Dr. Harris	3	1			

FIFTH BALLOT.

	Cler.	Lay.
Whole number of votes	170	150
Necessary to a choice	86	76

	Cler.	Lay.		Cler.	Lay.
Dr. Vinton	75	60	Dr. Hawks	3	—
Dr. Potter	72	64	Dr. Johnson	0	1
Dr. Haight	13	21	Scattering	4	4
Dr. Harris	3	0			

No choice.

It was now resoved that after taking the sixth ballot, the Convention adjourn to 7 o'clock in the evening. The ballot was taken, but the President, the Rev. Dr. Creighton, announced that the result of the ballot would not be made known until evening.

EVENING SITTING.

Continued Voting for a Provisional Bishop.—At the re-assembling of the Convention at 7 o'clock, Evening Prayer was said by the Rev. W. Watson, of Hudson; the Rev. C. D. Jackson, of Westchester, read the lessons.

The Tellers then announced the result of the

SIXTH BALLOT.

	Cler.	Lay.
Whole number of votes	171	151
Necessary to a choice	86	76

	Cler.	Lay.		Cler.	Lay.
Dr. Vinton	75	60	Dr. Haight	13	21
Dr. Potter	72	64	Scattering	11	6

The ballot was then resumed—a clear majority being still wanting. The following was declared as the result of the

SEVENTH BALLOT.

	Cler.	Lay.
Whole number of votes	170	147
Necesssry to a choice	86	74

	Cler.	Lay.		Cler.	Lay.
Dr. Vinton	71	64	Dr. Haight	9	11
Dr. Potter	79	68	Scattering	11	4

The Rev. A. D. Carter, of Yonkers, here rose, and suggested that the votes of the Convention should be concentrated on the two leading candidates, at the same time saying that as the minds of some members might be influenced against Dr. Vinton by a report which he had heard extensively circulated through the Convention, to the effect that Dr. Vinton was pledged to support the restoration of Bishop Onderdonk, he wished to assert on the authority of Dr. Vinton himself, that no such pledge had ever been made by him. He made this statement for this purpose, that both the candidates might come before the Convention.

Dr. Anthon rose and said that he felt it his duty to say that this statement was contrary to the reports which he had heard.

Much excitement and confusion prevailed, and the President called the Rev. Dr. Anthon to order.

The ballot again proceeded. The following was the

EIGHTH BALLOT.

	Cler.	Lay.
Whole number of votes	174	146
Necessary to a choice	88	74

	Cler.	Lay.		Cler.	Lay.
Dr. Vinton	69	68	Dr. Haight	8	7
Dr. Potter	88	67	Scattering	10	4

This result gave the Rev. Dr. Potter a majority of clerical votes; but as there must also be a majority of lay votes, another ballot was taken as follows:

NINTH BALLOT.

	Cler.	Lay.
Whole number of votes	173	147
Necessary to a choice	87	74

	Cler.	Lay.		Cler.	Lay.
Dr. Vinton	60	66	Dr. Haight	6	5
Dr. Potter	97	75	Scattering	10	1

The Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., was thus the choice of the Convention for the office of Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

The Rev. Dr. Vinton then rose and moved that the Convention unanimously declare the Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., to be elected as Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New York. The Rev. Dr. thanked those who had so long and so faithfully supported him, yet he could not but fear that if it had pleased Almighty God to place him in that situation, he should have been unable to fulfil their wishes and expectations.

In regard to a matter which had been mentioned, now that it was no longer possible that the choice of any one could be affected, he wished to say that some years ago, when the General Convention had passed a canon confiding the restoration of a Bishop to the House of Bishops alone, he had expressed the opinion that it was placed where the question of restoration should be confined. That to introduce that question into this Convention, or in the newspapers, was but to create discord in discussing a question which belonged elsewhere. The House of Bishops was the proper place, and it should be introduced there by New York, and New York would have a voice in the matter through the Provisional Bishop whom the House of Bishops had empowered it to elect. He had been frequently asked if he held the same opinions now as then. He could only reply that if he was asked in the event of his election, he should have considered himself bound by the same opinion. That he had made any such pledge as had been reported, he utterly disclaimed it. He would disdain to make any pledge which might influence the action of the Convention. No one was more thankful than himself at the choice of the Convention, that as it were the mantle of an Elijah had fallen upon an Elisha, and he prayed that the succession never might cease of the priesthood of God. He rejoiced that the Convention, acting in the spirit of the opening address, in the spirit of the action last night taken, and as it seemed with the spirit of the Holy Ghost resting upon them, had chosen such a man.—Dr. Haight seconded the motion.—It was passed unanimously, and the Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., was declared to be elected Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

Rev. Dr. Haight moved that a Committee, consisting of two of the Clergy and two of the Laity, be appointed by the Chair, to wait on the Rev. Dr. Potter, and inform him of the action which the Convention had taken. It was passed, and the Chair appointed the Rev. Dr. Vinton, and the Rev. Dr. Haight, from the clergy, and Hon. Luther Bradish, and Hon. Mr. Betts from the laity.—Rev. Dr. Haight moved that the Secretary communicate to the Bishop of the Diocese a certified copy of the proceedings of the Convention. Passed.—Rev. Dr. Haight moved that the testimonial for the consecration of the newly-elected Bishop be signed immediately. Passed.

It was moved that the Treasurer be directed to pay to the widow of the late Bishop Wainwright, the salary which would have been due to him for the remainder of the year.

The Committee which had been appointed to inform the newly-chosen Bishop of his election, now returned, and through the Chairman made their report. They had found the newly-chosen Bishop in the late residence of the deceased Bishop Wainwright, and it was, the Chairman said, the most trying occasion of his life when he remembered how short a time ago it had been his duty to to bear the same tidings to their late well-beloved Father in God.

Dr. Potter had expressed his fear that he should be incompetent to rightly perform the duties of the office; but relying on the prayers of the Church and the blessing of God, he would accept the office, and was ready to assist in the concluding services of the Convention.

Dr. Haight moved that the resolution which was passed by the Convention of last year in regard to the salary of the Bishop be adopted by this Convention also, and it was passed, slightly modified, as follows:

Resolved, That when the Provisional Bishop shall be independent of all parochial charge, and can give his individual attention to the duties of his Episcopate, his salary shall be $6000 per annum, and, in addition thereto, a suitable Episcopal residence, and in the meantime the Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund is thereby directed to pay him $3000 per annum out of the surplus income of the Disposable Fund; and in case such Fund be inadequate, the parishes of the Diocese be requested to supply the deficiency.

Resolutions were adopted, thanking the officers of the Convention for the able manner in which they had discharged their duties.

[Concluded on page 156.]

Deaf and Dumb.—From a comparison of the proportion of deaf and dumb in Ireland with that which prevails in other countries of Europe, from which accurate information can be obtained, we learn that the proportion being one in 1593, is greater than that of the Duchies of Luxembourg and Wurtemburg, and the kingdoms of Tuscany, Bavaria, Belgium, and Holland, in which the average is one in 2209; and less than in Sardinia, Norway, and parts of Switzerland, where the average is one in 642. In some of the Swiss cantons the ratio is as high as one in 206—*i. e.* above seven times as great as in Ireland.

AUTUMN HYMN.

We copy this from the columns of a Boston contemporary, simply because it illustrates a good, a religious idea—that of "letting our songs be of Him", even in our festivities, when there are blessings connected therewith which call for our special praise. This song was written, it appears, for the Sixth Anniversary of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, Sept. 27, 1854, by the Rev. Dr. T. W. Parsons:

Tune—"Auld Lang Syne."

Should Autumn's golden days depart,
And never leave behind,
A lesson to the grateful heart—
A harvest for the mind?

For autumn and his golden days,
For all his goodly things,
We'll sing a cheerful song of praise,
For all that Autumn brings.

Dear God! who gav'st the kindly rain
On summer's drouth to fall,
Thy sun and rain made strong the grain,
But Autumn ripened all.

For Autumn's glad and golden days,
For all his blessed things,
We'll sing a cheerful song of praise,
For all that Autumn brings.

Though Autumn suns more coldly shine,
Earth's glory is not lost:
Night bears the Pleiads' radiant sign!
Morn shows the silver frost!

And though his fields be bare and brown,
Old Autumn's praise we'll sing:
October's gold shall be his crown,
And Autumn shall be king!

For The Churchman.

OUR MOTHER CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

BY ONE OF HER SONS.

NO. VI.

You must be wearied, dear Horatio, with my long story. Let me, then, now endeavor to bring it to a close.

The remedy so confidently calculated upon for curing the evils which distract and paralyze our Mother Church of England, is Convocation. Now let me say distinctly, at once, that such is not my hope. Not that Convocation ought not to be restored—re-organized and adapted to the spirit of the age, and the circumstances of the country; but so long as the Church remains a State Establishment—so long as the Sovereign, or rather the Minister, claims Supremacy over her—so long will she be borne down by State-craft—so long will she be infected with Erastianism—so long will she have a canker gnawing her very vitals.

The case of Archdeacon Wilberforce comes very opportunely to confirm this opinion. What difference would Convocation make in such a case as his? The very term *Supremacy* over-rides every other authority. "Supremacy—Highest place; Highest authority; State of being supreme." Such is the definition of our most accredited lexicographers.

"As we under Heaven are Supreme head."

Such are the words which Shakspeare puts into the mouth of King Henry; of whom Swift so sarcastically avers, "he had no intention to change religion." And why? Because, he adds, "he continued to burn Protestants, after he had cast off the Pope's Supremacy!" In short, he had made himself a Pope. Royal Supremacy is Popery, to all intents and purposes—and a more mischievous kind of Popery, in some respects, than that of Rome; for it is the Supremacy of a power that is in league with politicians, who hate that over which it is to be exerted. It is a Supremacy whose elements are, many of them, most antagonistic to those of the Church. And claiming this Supremacy, the secular Government has the Church at its feet. Hence there is no appeal against the decisions of the Privy Council, even in cases of doctrine and faith; for the creation of that tribunal is an act of Supremacy—it is the delegation of the Crown which claims its exercise; and in the name and under the authority of the Crown it can judge anything against the Church, however heterodox, however anti-Catholic, however anti-Apostolic.

But then again, in another point of view, this Supremacy is not only arbitrary, but idle. For the Church, though she outwardly submits, yet inherently denies it. And Convocation would to a certainty find it impossible to act under it. And when one thinks of the occasions which may, which must arise, when Convocation will have to assert its authority one way, and the Crown, or rather the Government, another, one finds but too much apprehension provoking one to exclaim with Coriolanus—

> "My soul aches,
> To know when two authorities are up,
> Neither supreme, how soon confusion
> May enter 'twixt the gap of both, and take
> The one by the other."

For, verily, two authorities will then be up—neither supreme—or, at any rate, one setting its supremacy against the other. And may not, must not, confusion enter "'twixt the gap of both," and make it "worse confounded?" There will be no alternative, if the Church is to be independent, even in things spiritual. Suppose Convocation declares expressly and enacts, that the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration is to be insisted upon by the Ministry of the Church,—whose is to be the Supremacy *then*—her's, in Convocation, or the Queen's in Council? Surely, in such a case, it would but too literally be, that "two authorities are up, nether supreme." For the Church could not yield without vitiating her Apostolic creeds—without sacrificing her Catholic verities. *Her* Supremacy declares—"I believe in One Baptism for the Remission of Sins." The State Supremacy decides, that she is not to believe any such thing. "Two authorities are up"—that is quite clear; and it is next to impossible that either can be supreme in the Church's double capacity—as a State Establishment and a Divine Institution.

The last we hear of Convocation in the History of England, is in the reign of George the First, nearly a century and a half ago. Discussions arose about this very question of Supremacy. There was a representation drawn up against certain views of the Church's rightful authority, contained in a Bishop's Sermon, as tending "to impugn and impeach the Royal Supremacy in causes ecclesiastical, and the authority of the legislature to enforce obedience in matters of religion by civil sanctions." The discussions upon these matters became *inconvenient* to the civil government—they exposed the hollowness of its pretensions, and the unconstitutionalness of its principles, in things ecclesiastical. Therefore, says the historian, Smollett, "the government thought proper to put a stop to these proceedings by a prorogation." And ever since, until now that a struggle is being made for its restoration to active life, Convocation has not been *permitted* to sit and do business. And so it will be again. As soon as ever it shall do anything asserting the Church's even spiritual independence, then it will not be *permitted* to sit any longer. Or should it be allowed to go on, without molestation, and it should pass measures having the effect of giving any independent action to the Church—asserting the right of declaring and enforcing her own doctrine and discipline—developing her own system—maintaining her own laws—supporting her own ordinances—then, since such measures must still come before Parliament for its concurrence, would a collision ensue, in which, as things are now, the Church would to a certainty, have the worst of it. There is already, in fact, an Act of Parliament in the way, which the House of Commons, we may depend upon it, will not suffer to be touched without protruding its sting.

And then we must remember, that there is a numerous body even of the Bishops and Clergy who love to have it so—who have no idea of a Church, but the Erastian one—and who only glory in all the confusion now existing, as enabling them to enjoy a latitude, both in doctrine and discipline, which quite consists with their feelings and inclinations. Such men tremble at the contemplation of the Church asserting over them any legitimate sway. They are too much in love with the latitudinarianism of the present system, to be reconciled for a moment to one that would only impose upon them an irksome restraint. Most of them, for instance, repudiate the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration: why, then, should they oppose a Privy Council which sanctions their repudiation of it—why be in favor of an independent exercise of authority, on the part of the Church, which might call them to account for it, and enforce upon them a sounder doctrine and a higher standard of Churchmanship?

Such men are hand in hand with the Government and the Parliament,—for they have all one common object in view—the control and contraction of the Church as a Divine Institution. They are content to see the Church in chains, that they themselves, individually, may be free. "Let us have liberty—as large a charter as the wind, to blow on whom we list." This is their concern. The restraints of Church doctrine, and discipline, in fact, would put them all out of their places. Let, then, the Government keep things as loose as they may—so much the better for them—so much the more closely will they stick by it. Their ends are answered thereby. Why, most of the very things they oppose and stigmatize as "Tractarian" would be forced upon their recognition and adoption, as Catholic principles and practices, belonging equally to their own Church as to that of Rome, were the Church in Convocation to exert her independent action. It could not be otherwise. The very question at issue in the Gorham case, some two or three years since, and in the Wilberforce case now, would have to be settled by Convocation against the heresy and the Erastianism that is *within*, as well as *without* the Church. The "Sacramental System," as it is called, would of necessity have to be maintained—for it is clearly and emphatically the Church's rightful system. We are taught that it is so from our very childhood. The Catechism plainly instructs us, that the two Sacraments of Baptism and the Supper of the Lord are "necessary to salvation." That is the "Sacramental system." Not that these sacraments are mere ceremonial rites—but channels of divine grace. Their outward sign denotes an "inward and spiritual grace given to us." *Two* Sacraments only are declared by our Church "necessary to salvation,"—but then we must never forget that *they are* necessary. Other Sacraments there may be— and there are; but these two are in the nature of conditions of salvation. "Let it be clearly understood," says Bishop Jeremy Taylor, "it is none of the doctrine of the Church of England that there are two Sacraments *only*, but that of those rituals commanded in Scripture, which ecclesiastical use calls Sacraments, by a word of art, two *only* are generally necessary to salvation." But then, let it be repeated, *they are necessary*; and they who deny it, deny Catholic verities—deny what they have sworn they believe—deny evangelical truth, as interpreted by their own Church—and make the very words of the Sacraments themselves, as they fall from their own lips, a mockery and a delusion.

Now Convocation, you will see, my Horatio, would, in all probability, most effectually remedy such evils as these—in process of time, at any rate—*if only left free to do her perfect work*. But how would she be thus left free, if the Royal Supremacy was to step in, and set her judgments aside? The Queen claims to be over all causes, *ecclesiastical as well as civil*, Supreme. "The Queen's Majesty hath the chief power in this realm of England and her other dominions unto whom the chief government of all estates of this realm, *whether they be ecclesiastical or civil*, in *all* causes doth appertain." Such is the claim advanced, and assented to. Her power is supreme—as well over the Church as over the State. True, they tell us this power must be exerted legally. "Who doubteth," says Hooker, "but that the king who receiveth it must hold it of and under the law?" Very well. But then, though held *under the law*, it is exerted *as law*. It was so in the Gorham case. The Privy Council, acting in the name and by the authority of the Supremacy, *laid down the law*. It set aside the judgment of the Church's own court, and gave one of its own—from which there was no appeal. The action of Convocation would make no difference in such a case as this. The Crown is supreme—its authority over-rides all—its Ministers, be they Jews, Turks, infidels, or heretics, can exert that authority in opposition to the Church; and Convocation might protest, but it could not prevent it.

Then there is the appointment of the Church's chief Pastors, the Bishops. The active existence of Convocation would not, in the present state of things, affect that. The Crown would still insist upon having the old farce acted over again, of sending down to the Dean and Chapter of the vacant see a *conge-d'elire*—a leave to elect—and yet commanding them to elect the Crown's own choice—and no one else—on pain of *premunire!* The Crown, in such case, is the Minister of the day,—be he Protestant, Papist, or Jew,—for all these *religious* distinctions are being done away with in *political* offices. Suppose that Baron Rothschild—a staunch son of Israel, and a popular politician—should, in the lottery of our politics (which has already turned up *tickets* almost as strange) some fine morning be called to the helm of affairs—the appointment to any vacant Bishopric would virtually rest with him. And is this desirable? Is it endurable?

No, my Horatio, we must have a radical change. We must have the Church separated from the State—we must have spiritual independence secured. Nothing less, depend upon it, will save our Mother Church of England. Any remedy short of this would be a mere stop-gap. She is a true branch of the Church Catholic and Apostolic: of that let us not for a moment doubt. She deserves, then, our fidelity, and our love, and our every energy in her support. Nothing can excuse the desertion of her communion—at any rate until every vestige of her Catholicity, and her Apostolicity, has disappeared—should such a calamity ever unhappily occur. So long as there is a plank—ay, or a shred of a plank, left—on which to stand, let not her sons leave her, however buffeted, or even stranded she may be.

But there is another consideration. She must be rescued from the sacrilegious hands of the Parliament. The House of Commons abounds with her enemies, open or disguised. And yet is that assembly ever and anon interfering with her most sacred concerns. He who moved, not long ago, for a copy of certain alterations once proposed, at the instance of the Calvinists and Puritans, in the Book of Common Prayer, is a Socinian; and he contemplates, evidently, some action founded thereon. Is not this monstrous? What would the Socinians say, if Churchmen were to propose to legislate upon their order of devotions, or doctrine, or even discipline? But their plea is, that the Church is an *Establishment*—an institution of the State—and as such is amenable to Parliamentary control. Be it so,—then the only way to save the Church from such polluting officiousness, is to *dis-establish* her as quickly as possible. This is becoming the growing conviction of earnest-minded Churchmen; and the time, it is hoped, is rapidly approaching, when either it must be done, or they must repudiate the *Establishment* altogether. A great sacrifice would of course have to be made—a pecuniary sacrifice that would probably be enormous. But never mind that. The Church must be freed from her galling chains—the shackles which paralyze her strength, and destroy her influence, must, at whatever cost, save that of principle, be utterly removed.

Think not, dear Horatio, that my radicalism is dangerous. The danger is in the delay of such a remedial measure as that proposed. It is only a radical cure that can rid her of the cancerous sore which gnaws her vital organs. To save life it is often necessary that desperate remedies must be had recourse to; and hers is, unhappily, just such a case. Our Mother Church of England *must* be saved! O, that we could see any certain prospect of her being so! O, that we might soon find her in a position when we could exclaim, with joyful hope, and exulting confidence, in the well-known words of our great Christian poet—

> "Heaven prosper her! May peace, and love,
> And hope, and consolation, fall
> Through her meek influence from above,
> And penetrate the hearts of all!
> All who around the hallowed fane
> Shall sojourn, in that fair domain,
> Grateful to her, while service pure,
> And ancient ordinance shall endure,
> Or opportunity bestowed
> To kneel together and adore their God!"

And now, dear Horatio, farewell! R.

THE ORDER FOR THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

To the Editor of The Churchman:

Sir—A few days since the following conversation took place between me and one of my vestrymen, an intelligent and sound Churchman:—

Vestryman. I perceived you did not perform the burial service according to the Rubric at the funeral.

Rector. Indeed! Pray wherein did I depart from the Rubric?

V. In performing all that part of the service from the words, "I am the Resurrection and the Life," to the end of the Epistle, *at the house*; when the Rubric distinctly says it should be said at the entrance of the church-yard. It is, therefore, *un*-Rubrical to say *any* part of the burial service *in a house.*

R. Of course the Rubric, literally interpreted, should so seem to limit the first portion of the services.

V. Then you have no right to make use of it except as the Rubric directs.

R. But the Rubric presumes every burial will take place *from* the church. And this ought to be the case. But it is not always convenient to take the body to the church: it is often strongly objected to by the friends; sometimes, as in the case last week, the parties resided near the grave-yard, out of town, and to take the body to the church would have been to bring it from the house into town, and then carry it back again over the same road which was objected to by the sexton and the friends, as consuming a great deal of time. I cannot *insist* on the body being brought to church. I cannot *insist* on communicants being married in the church. It is my wish, where it is possible, to bring every baptized person from the church; but it is not always convenient to do so.

V. If they will not bring the body to the church, they ought not to have the first section of the service performed at the house.

R. What should be done at the house?

V. Nothing; unless some extemporaneous remarks be made by the Rector to the mourners. The Rubric does not forbid this, but it is imperative touching the reading *any* portion of the burial service *in a private house.*

R. For two years I had a country charge, and preached in a Presbyterian school-room. Having *no church*, I read the first half of the service in the houses of the dead, and for this common reason, viz., that where there was no church the house should be held as the substitute; and that what was directed to be read in the church, there being no church, should be read at the house, viz., the three sentences, the Anthem and the Lesson from the 1st Corinthians: the rest of the service I performed at the grave. Would you have had me omit altogether during that two years the first part of that beautiful and impressive service?

V. Without question.

R. I cannot agree with you. We must be guided by common sense and judgment in the construction to be put upon this Rubric. Our Prayer-Book was compiled, and the Rubrical directions laid down in England, where all churches have their burialgrounds adjoining them. Nearly every English church-door is approached through a grave-yard. The Rubric, in the burial service, was laid down with direct application to this state of things. See how it reads: "The minister *meeting the corpse at the entrance* of the church-yard, and going before it," &c. Here the Rubric presumes that the church *is within the church-yard*, and that the minister comes forth to the gate to meet the corpse. If the Rubric is to be followed *literally*, as you contend, my dear sir, in *every* funeral, the minister is bound by it to go neither to the house nor to the church, but to the grave-yard alone, and *there* first meet the corpse at the *entrance of the church-yard*. For instance, our grave-yard is a mile beyond the city, and half a mile beyond my church. I must go at once to the grave-yard, passing by my church, and taking my stand at the gate of the cemetery, meet the corpse as it comes from town. I cannot, if I follow the Rubric, as you interpret it, go to my church at all. How will you do here?

V. Bishop Hobart says no part of the service should be performed in the house. He is as good authority for the interpretation of our Rubrics as I require. He has made the diocese of New York what it is.

R. I question whether this interpretation is strictly followed in the New York diocese, especially in the country. You are aware that it cannot be strictly followed in the West and South without omitting, altogether *annulling* the most beautiful portion of the service. In my opinion (though as strong an advocate for burying from the church as you are) the house is the proper place to read the first portion of the service when there is no church, (as in *new* parishes,) or where it is inconvenient, for want of time, or from the decomposed state of the corpse, or from the too great distance to convey the body to the church.

V. Yours is the *first* instance that I ever witnessed, or ever heard of, where the first part of the service was performed in a house.

R. On the contrary, I am surprised that this mode should be objected to. But I will discuss this matter with one of the Church papers, and see what is the usual custom, and if I have been acting in so *un*-Rubrical a manner as to bring upon myself the attention of my vestrymen, you ought not, my dear sir, to forget that this Rubric infers *all burial places to be lying contiguous with or surrounding churches.*

If you will be so kind, Mr. Editor, as to inform me through your columns what is the "*Use* of New York," or of the Church generally, in this matter, you will very much oblige me. I think the subject fairly open to discussion. Yours very truly, I.

CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY.

To the Editor of The Churchman:

Sir,—Will you permit me to call the attention of some of your numerous and wealthy subscribers to the situation and condition of the "Church of the Nativity" in this city. It is located on Avenue C, near 6th street, in the midst of a large and useful class of citizens, consisting of mechanics and laboring people. The church is free to all who desire to attend, and the Rector, the Rev. C. Clapp, and his good lady, devote their whole time to the education and instruction of both male and female children, free of charge. For the purpose of having comfortable school-rooms, the wings of the church have been partitioned off—one for the males, and the other for the females. The writer of this notice has taken some pains to ascertain *how* the rector and church are maintained, and will state the same as far as his information extends. The rector has a small stipend from Trinity church of a few hundred dollars per annum, with the Sunday collections, which amount to from $3 to $5 each Sunday; and to support the church, for incidental expenses, a sacred concert, is given every year, the proceeds of which are also appropriated to the buying of fuel and payment of the sexton. It is the wish of the writer that some of the wealthy and charitable Episcopalians would attend this church in the afternoons of the first Sunday in the month, when the Holy Communion is celebrated, and to see what pains the rector takes with the children of his congregation; the principles with which he instills them will, surely, never be effaced. The church is without an organ: one was hired at $50 a year, but even that small sum could not be longer afforded; and the rector, feeling that it would be unjust to keep it without paying for it, sent it away, and fortunately succeeded in obtaining from some of his charitable friends a sufficient sum to buy a seraphine, which he intended for the school, but since the removal of the organ, is used in the church.

The rector is constantly called upon by the poor of his parish for assistance in various ways—such as clothing for children, funds to relieve the sufferings of the sick, and, in many cases, for means to bury the dead.

Surely a case of this kind ought not to exist in our city, where are so many charitable individuals, and so much wealth, who only want information concerning the object in need, that they may have an opportunity to give and relieve.

Any donations in money or clothing will be thankfully received at Stanford & Swords, or at *The Churchman* office.

"He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord."

Yours truly, Subscriber.

OPEN COUNCIL.

⁂ Under this head we shall admit the contributions of men of different views in the Church, where their opinions are expressed with fairness, and their object is charitable and good—believing with Bishop Watson, that "whosoever is afraid of submitting any question, civil or religious, to the test of free discussion, is more in love with his own opinion than with truth."

Audi Alteram Partem.

"*Counsel and conversation is a second education, that improves all the virtues and corrects all the vice of the former, and of nature itself.*"—Clarendon.

CHURCH BROTHERHOODS.

Several articles have appeared in *The Churchman*, from time to time, opposing the formation of Church brotherhoods; but they have, I believe, elicited no remarks on the other side. Allow me, therefore, Mr. Editor, a few words on the subject. Objection is made that the brotherhoods, in the fulfilment of their objects, are usurping the place which the Church should occupy. Even if this be so, they may, I think, under the circumstances, be properly upheld.

They are brought into existence because the members of the Church do not, and perhaps cannot, discharge all the duties which, some maintain, should devolve upon them by that one position. If from his connection with the Church, one when sick could be sure of being visited and cared for; if one could feel that in case of his death the Church would see that provision were made for his family, so that they should not taste the fruits of poverty, Church brotherhoods, as now constituted, would doubtless be unnecessary.

But we are in the world, and we have to do with things as they actually are. We see that the Church is not a brotherhood in the fullest sense of that term. Her members, from their connection with any one parish, do not deem themselves bound to unite, as one, for the temporal good of all in the parish. They are, for the most part, strangers to one another, and know little or nothing of one another's condition. If a member of the Church be sick, the other members, simply because they are members, do not make it their business to attend upon him, and do what they can to relieve his distress or supply his wants. Perhaps this may be all wrong, but it is the fact nevertheless.

We are told, however, that a remedy for this state of things would be found, if the members of the brotherhoods would abandon them, and go to work in the Church to effect a reform. This is easier said than done. In cities, where such societies exist, with the lapse of years, the requisite degree of interest might still be lacking, among the members of the Church, to accomplish in this way much good. We must remember that a spirit for aiding the needy must be awakened, before we can anticipate any real efforts. And this can perhaps be done by a number uniting as, in the brotherhoods, and endeavoring to do what lies in their power for the afflicted, not only among themselves but elsewhere, who may need their assistance. A Church brotherhood may thus arouse a Church congregation to be up and doing, while two or three of its members, perchance connected with that congregation, might strive in such a cause for years, and yet accomplish little or nothing. When the Church shall take the place of the brotherhoods, may it not be because its members, by connecting themselves with the latter, will find their ideas of well-doing enlarged, and be sufficiently numerous to accomplish their purposes in the Church, without requiring, as at present, any distinct organization?

The impression seems to be generally entertained that membership in a brotherhood is an effectual barrier to good deeds outside. In other words, that only as an individual is connected with one, or directed to it for assistance, will he receive any notice, in case of distress, by its members. But this impression is, I think, erroneous. The members of these societies do not, I believe, go upon the principle that whoever is not one of their own body can merit nothing at their hands. They do not, I believe, deem themselves exempt from the discharge of any duty of charity which they would feel it was theirs to perform if their membership in the brotherhood were annulled. They are as ready as others to do, according to their ability, in any good work, and deserve, no more than they, this charge of exclusiveness which is laid at their door.

In writing thus far, I have not referred particularly to the brotherhoods as mutual benefit societies. In this respect they are in no way charitable societies, nor do they pretend to be.

The pecuniary assistance which a sick member receives is not any charity on their part; it is his own right. He contributes to their funds for that purpose, and having discharged his obligation they are bound to perform theirs. Surely there is nothing in this at which any Churchman can take offence. If there be, then must all care against the ills of life while in prosperity be condemned.

Those who have not a superabundance of this world's riches, by small payments which they may hardly miss, may thus insure themselves of resources when they might otherwise find themselves in need. But when they draw upon the society, as above stated, it is not from any privilege or favor conferred upon them; it is by their own right, and their stipend could not be withheld.

It is sure, then, that, in this connection, the members of the brotherhoods do nothing more than that for which every individual of judgment is striving; and that is to lay up something for the future, feeling that the time may come when the value of such foresight will be apparent. If they merit opposition on this account, every business man merits opposition, and so does every one who exerts himself to-day to ward off the consequences of disasters which may befall him to-morrow. While health is so precarious, however, he must be considered the wise man who prepares himself while he may, for meeting with adversities in order to lessen their severity when they come. O. B. W.

HEBDOMADARY.

Sunday *Oct.* 8.—*Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.* —The prayer of the collect for this day is, that the grace of God may always prevent and follow us, and make us continually to be given to all good works.

Friday, *Oct.* 13.—*Translation of* Edward, *King and Confessor.*—Although this is another of those days with which the Church in this country has nothing to do, yet the history and the character of its objects are not without interest to us, as having had at one time, so intimate connection with our Mother Church.—King Ethelred ascended the throne of England in 978 on the death of King Edward the Martyr, whose martyrdom the wicked ambition of Queen Elfrida had occasioned, in order to secure the Crown for her son. Ethelred married Elfleda, and their son Edmund, surnamed Ironside, succeeded him. On her decease he espoused Emma, the daughter of Richard I., Duke of Normandy, its Flower and Pearl, as she was called. The holy King Edward was the eldest of her sons. The nearest heir to the throne was Edward, sometime called the Outlaw, the son of King Edmund Ironside; but as he was then in a distant country, the most powerful barons headed by Earl Godwin, made choice of St. Edward as their King—a title he had already acquired by his piety and zeal for the Christian faith; and his accession was hailed with joy by the people. Many wise laws were devised and promulgated by King Edward and his councillors. His holiness of life was remarkable, and his concern for the Church extraordinary. He declared the tithe of the produce of the soil to be due to God and the Church. All the appointed holy seasons and days of the Church were strictly enforced by him. It was believed that many miraculous cures were performed upon the lame and blind by the holy King; and the cure of the "King's evil" by the Royal touch originated with him—many such cures being undoubtedly attested. He died in 1066, having reigned 23 years; and with him ended the line of Saxon Kings, who had filled the throne of England for nearly six centuries. His body was buried in Westminister Abbey, and his tomb was soon reported to be the scene of miracles, pilgrims flocking to it in great numbers. The present King Edward's shrine in the Abbey was erected by Henry III., two hundred years afterwards. It was originally adorned profusely with gold and the most costly gems, but Henry's poverty compelled him to sell and pawn many of them. It is still an object of great veneration.

College Life in Calcutta.—Mr. Campbell, in his "Modern India," gives the following account of college life in Calcutta:—

"At the commencement of the career of the young civilian in India, the Government have a very ingenious plan for at once fully developing, and it may be expending, all his bad qualities. It is judged that he must read the languages to fit him for the public service. He therefore remains for a time 'in College,' as it is called—that is to say, he lives and amuses himself as he likes in Calcutta (Madras, or Bombay, as the case may be); and once a month, if he find no convenient excuse, drives to the College (the shade of that established by Lord Wellesley, now let out for merchants' warehouses) to give the examiner there an opportunity of ascertaining how he is getting on; but for the first year at least he is literally not in any way required to do anything. On the contrary, he is allowed for passing many times longer than is necessary. Calcutta is an extremely pleasant, gay, and expensive place; he receives within a fraction the same pay as a working assistant; has always at the first a certain amount of credit; and there are glorious traditions of the doings of former days, when the service *was* a service, and a few thousand pounds of debt was a trifle. The privilege of remaining to enjoy all this, instead of being forthwith banished to a remote up-country station, depends on *not* passing; and being for the first time their own masters, all who are either naturally fast, or have any lurking propensities that way capable of being developed by judicious temptation, stay in Calcutta as long as they can lead an idle dissipated life, and get into debt.

Sugar Growth.—The annual crop of sugar in Louisiana is set down in Champomier's statement at 449,324 hogsheads, which comprises 366,667 hogsheads of brown, made by the old process, and 82,657 refined, clarified, cistern, etc., and the weight is estimated at 485,156,000 lbs. This does not include the Texas crop, which is stated to have been 8,288 hogsheads of 1,000 lbs. each, or nearly 3,000 hogsheads less than the previous year. The number of sugar houses in Louisiana is stated by Mr. Champomier to be 1,437, embracing 481 worked by horse power (a decrease compared with last of 57), and 956 by steam power (an increase of 13,) showing a continued tendency to substitute the more economical productive agent of steam for the old inefficient mode.

A Carpet of Ivory.—Amongst the curiosities to be transmitted from India to the Great Exhibition in Paris next year, is a carpet of ivory. It is 20 feet long by 6 feet broad, and made of long strips of ivory, plaited like matting. The price fixed upon it is $1500, and it may yet become the fashion. Such a carpet would be nearly indestructible, but we fear it will have the inconvenience of being slippery.

THE DAY OF REST.

Rest, rest! it is the Day of Rest—there needs no book to tell
The truth that every thoughtful eye, each heart can read so well;
Rest, rest! it is the Sabbath morn, a quiet fills the air,
Whose whisper'd voice of peace repeats that rest is everywhere.

O weary heart! O heart of wo! raise up thy toil-worn brow;
The fields, the trees, the very breeze—they are all resting now:
The air is still, there is no sound save that unceasing hum,
That insect song of summer-time that from the woods doth come.

And even that seems fainter now, like voices far away,
As though they only sang of rest, and labor'd not to-day;
The hum of bees seems softer, too, from out the clear blue heaven,
As if the lowliest creatures knew this day for rest was given.

The spacious tracts of meadow-lands, of bean-fields, and of wheat,
And all the glebe, are undisturb'd by sound of Labor's feet;
The cotter in his Sunday garb, with peace within his breast,
Roams idly by the garden-side, and feels himself at rest.

The streams, the trees, the woods, the breeze, the bird, and roving bee,
Seem all to breathe a softer sound, a holier melody;
Yon little church, too, tells of rest, to all the summer air,
For the bell long since has ceased to peal that call'd to praise and prayer.
But while I stand mid these tall elms, a sound comes creeping near,
That falls like music heard in dreams upon my charmed ear;
Like music heard in dreams of heaven, that sacred sound doth steal,
From where the old church aisles repeat the organ's solemn peal.

Now Heaven be praised! a gracious boon is this sweet rest to me—
How many shall this truth repeat to-day on bended knee!
How many a weary heart it cheers, how many an aching breast:
Now Heaven be praised, a gracious boon is this sweet Day of Rest!

—*Chambers' Edinburg Journal.*

FOR THE YOUNG.

A Child's Hymn.

How pleasantly the days pass by!
My heart is full of joy;
I feel I am, I know not why,
A happy little boy.

Oh! may I keep God's holy ways,
And love Him all I can,
That I may please Him all my days,
And be a happy man.

And when my days are all gone by,
I hope to be forgiven,
And be with Jesus when I die,
A happy saint in heaven.

THE AGED PLANTER AND HADRIAN.

A PALMUDICAL TALE.

The Emperor Hadrian, passing near Tiberias, in Galilee, observed an old man digging a large trench in order to plant some fig-trees: "Hadst thou properly employed the morning of thy life," said Hadrian, "thou needst not have worked so hard in the evening of thy days." "I have well employed my early days, nor will I neglect the evening of my life; and let God do with me what he thinks best," replied the man. "How old mayest thou be, good man?" asked the Emperor. "A hundred years," was the reply. "What," exclaimed Hadrian, "a hundred years old art thou, and still planting trees? Canst thou then hope ever to enjoy the fruits of thy labor?" "Great king," rejoined the hoary-headed man, "yes, I do hope, if God permit, I may even eat the fruit of these very trees; if not, my children will. Have not my forefathers planted trees for me, and shall I not do the same for my children?" Hadrian, pleased with the honest man's reply, said, "Well, old man, if ever thou livest to see the fruit of these trees, let me know it. Dost thou hear, good old man?" and with these words, he left him. The old man did live long enough to see the fruits of his industry. The trees flourished and bore excellent fruit. As soon as they were sufficiently ripe he gathered the most choice figs, put them in a basket, and marched off toward the Emperor's residence. Hadrian happened to look out of one of the windows of his palace: seeing a man, bent with age, with a basket on his shoulders, standing near the gate, he ordered him to be admitted to his presence. "What is thy pleasure, old man?" demanded Hadrian. "May it please your majesty," replied the man, "to recollect seeing once a very old man planting some trees, when you desired him, if ever he should gather the fruit, to let you know. I am that old man, and this is the fruit of those very trees. May it please you graciously to accept them as a humble tribute of gratitude for your majesty's great condescension." Hadrian, gratified to see so extraordinary an instance of longevity, accompanied by the full use of manly faculties and honest exertion, desired the old man to be seated, and ordering the basket to be emptied of the fruit and to be filled with gold, gave it him as a present. Some courtiers, who witnessed this uncommon scene, exclaimed, "Is it possible that our great emperor should show so much honor to a miserable Jew?" "Why should I not honor him whom God has honored?" replied Hadrian. "Look at his age, and imitate his example." The emperor then very graciously dismissed the old man, who went home highly pleased and delighted.

When the old man came home and exhibited the present he had received, the people were all astonished. Among the neighbors whom curiosity had brought to his house, there was a silly, covetous woman, who, seeing so much treasure obtained for a few figs, imagined that the emperor must be very fond of that fruit; she therefore hastily ran home, and addressing her husband, said to him, "Thou son of a wretch, why tarriest thou here? Hearest thou not that Cæsar is very fond of figs? Go, take some to him, and thou mayest be as rich as thy neighbor." The foolish husband, unable to bear the reproaches of his wife, took a large sack, filled with figs, on his shoulders, and after much fatigue, arrived at the palace gate, and demanded atmittance to the emperor. Being asked what he wanted, he answered, that understanding his majesty was very fond of figs, he had brought a whole sackful, for which he expected a great reward. The officer on duty reported it to the emperor. Hadrian could not help smiling at the man's folly and impertinence. "Yes," said he to the officer, "the fool shall have his reward. Let him remain where he is, and let every one who enters the gate take one of the figs, and throw it at his face, till they are all gone; then let him depart." The order was punctually executed. The wretched man, abused, pelted, and derided, instead of wishing for gold, wished only to see the bottom of his bag. After much patience, and still more pain he had his wish. The bag being empty, the poor fellow was dismissed. Dejected and sorrowful, he hastened toward his home. His wife, who was all the while considering how to dispose of the expected treasure—calculating how many fine caps, gowns, and cloaks she would purchase, and contemplating with inward delight how fine she should look—how her neighbors would stare to see her dressed in silk—most impatiently expected her husband's return. He came at last, and though she saw the bag empty, she imagined that his pockets, at least, were full. Without giving him the usual salutation, and hardly allowing him to take breath, she hastily asked what good luck he had? "Have patience, base and wretched woman," replied her enraged husband; "have patience, and I will tell thee. I have had both *great* and *good* luck. My great luck was, that I took the emperor figs, and not peaches, else I should have been stoned to death: and my good look was, that the figs were ripe. Had they been unripe, I must have left my brains behind me."—*Medrash Vayeekra Rabah.*

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Anecdotes of Dogs.—An event occurred to me in my early childhood, which has always taught me to think thar dogs *have* sense. I was born and brought up under the South Down Hills. That portion of the Downs belonging to the estate of the family who brought me up was nearly perpendicular, and was considered difficult of ascent and descent when the grass was slippery from the heat of the sun. One lovely summer evening I was permitted to accompany the upper female servants up the hill to see the sea and views. After remaining a short while at the top, we began descending; I refused to take any one's hand, wishing to show my self-dependence. Presently my little feet began to move quickly then to run; at last I commenced rapid summersets, and was quickly approaching a deep chalk-pit: the servants saw my danger, and screamed most lustily: those screams attracted our large deer-hound who was on the hill with the park-keeper: though not seen by our party, their shrieks attracted the dog, who rushed past them down the hill, and caught and held me by my clothes, just as I was on the edge of the deep chalk-pit;—by this splendid animal my life was saved. Had his master been present, he would have directed his well-trained dog to catch me; but he knew nothing of the event until he galloped to the edge of the hill, and saw his dog holding me fast. Montaigne has recorded a singular instance of the faculty which dogs of *judging of space.* "I am struck with admiration at the performance, which is nevertheless very common, of those dogs that lead blind beggars in the country, and in cities; I have taken notice how they have stopped at certain doors, where they are wont to receive alms; how they have avoided the encounter of coaches and carts, even in cases where *they* have had sufficient room to pass; and I have seen them, by the trench of a walled town, forsake a plain and even path to take a worse, only to keep their masters further from the ditch. How could a man have made this dog understand that it was his office to look to his master's safety only, and despise his own conveniency to serve him? and how did he acquire the knowledge, except by a process of reasoning, when the path was broad enough for himself that it was not so for the blind man?"—*The Intelligence of the Animal Creation.* By the Rev. William Edwards.

THOUGHTS ON CURRENT EVENTS.

We perceive by the Church papers that the Standing Committees are sending in their assent to the consecration of Dr. Lee, the Bishop-Elect of Iowa. It seems reduced to a certainty that, so far as their action is concerned, this election will be confirmed. In this result itself we have no great cause of regret. We are not aware of any personal objection to the elevation of Dr. Lee. Party objections ought to go for nothing. Moreover, the rejection of a candidate on technical grounds would only ensure his election a year later. Our only desire, then, with respect to the decision of the question, has been, that it should be decided according to the true meaning of the law. Nor have we any earnest or zealous feeling as to what may be the true construction of Canon II. of 1844. That canon is no special favorite of ours. We value the Episcopal office too highly to be pleased with anything which is an impediment in the way of diffusing it, and think that even the feeblest dioceses are entitled to possess its advantages. We confess that we liked its predecessor much better, because it provided for the election of Bishops for feeble dioceses by the House of Bishops. The provision was, we believe, repealed, because a practice had grown up of permitting the feeble dioceses to dictate the candidate to the House. This was wrong, but one would think might have been remedied without depriving the House of its power to elect. If it could not, it was a less evil than depriving feeble dioceses of Episcopal supervision. Had that provision been continued, it might have been proper to have limited the power of choosing primary Bishops yet more closely. As it is, we are in favor of the most liberal construction consistent with truth of Canon II. of 1844.

These remarks seem to have taken us a great way from the current events, which are our proper subject. But we desired to impress on our readers that we are not moved, in the matter of which we are about to speak, by any feeling connected with the particular case. The Standing Committees are, as we have remarked, sending in their assent to the consecration of Dr. Lee—a result to which we have no objection; but two or three of them are basing their decisions upon what seem to us very extraordinary grounds, to which we have very great objections. They have assumed the position, that they are not at liberty to look behind the certificate of the diocesan officers, unless there is some official representation of its falsehood made to them. We suppose that they scarcely mean a representation coming from an official source, for that is a thing which can scarcely exist, but a representation to them officially. This idea is, we suppose, founded on the canon-law notion of a confirmation; that is a judicial act. The appropriate tribunal sits at a time and place which are made public, and persons are called upon to come forward and make objections. If such persons appear, they constitute themselves, according to the theory of the Canon-Law parties, to a forensic proceeding, to which the elect and electors are the opposite party. The case ought then to be proceeded with in the same manner as with any other. But all this is utterly inapplicable to thirty Standing Committees, sitting at thirty different places, on thirty different days, and giving no one notice of either the time or the place of taking up the subject.

The truth is, that our General Convention had not before their minds the idea of a judical confirmation at all. Confirmation had long been a mere farce in England, and they wanted, or rather the English Bishops wanted, something better. The English Bishops intended themselves to confirm the election in something like the primitive mode; but they felt that they had not the necessary information. They required then a certain form of certificate from the members of the General Convention, or of that which then occupied its place, as the means of acquiring the information which their position required. The General Convention imitated this. The assent of the Bishops is the real confirmation, but according to our American practice of limiting Episcopal action, they were prohibited from confirming until the members of the House of Deputies should have signed a certain testimonial. The signing of this testimonial has never been considered as a judicial proceeding requiring parties and formal or official proceedings. It has been several times refused; and the House has always gone into the inquiry on the motion of a member; the movement has been spontaneous and from within; in fact, so far has the House been from taking the view of the matter which some Standing Committees have now taken, that there is a Standing Committee to whom all applications for consecrations are referred, whose duty it is understood to be to institute an inquiry into the whole subject. Now, the object of Canon V. of 1832 is merely to substitute the Standing Committees during the recess of the General Convention for the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. Their consent is substituted for the testimonial, not as a judicial act, for that it is not, but as a means of informing the Bishops. The Standing Committees, if they are courts at all, are courts of inquiry, whose duty it is to be satisfied about the truth of the whole matter, in order that they may make a true report. If the new principle, that they are not to go behind the official certificate, is established, their action will be simply of no use, and the Bishops might as well be left at liberty to consecrate the elect without their intervention. Indeed an opinion has been for some time held, that the form of applying to the Standing Committees had in it nothing of substance, and that no instance has occurred, or ever will occur, in which it will prevent a consecration.

The English papers are full of a new Church movement, which is headed by a Rev. Mr. Aitkin, of Pendone. He unites to the sacramental doctrines, usually stigmatized as "Tractarian," the peculiar doctrines of Wesley, on the subjects of conversion and assurance. We believe he even goes further than Wesley, and claims for himself and all other converted men, an infallible power of judging of the reality of conversion in others. By virtue of this infallible power, he has decided that Dr. Pusey, Mr. Keble, and their friends are not in a state of grace. He holds, nevertheless, that they have been instruments in the hands of Providence for doing a great work in the dissemination of the important truths which he admits that they possess.

We do not see how these truths are to be reconciled to the notions which he has inherited from Wesley. He was once a Methodist preacher, and historically they have been found incompatible with each other. It is certainly true that there are two sides to the Christian character, and two sides to the scheme of salvation. Both involve the ideas of individual faith, repentance, devotion, and charity; and both, also, involve the idea of the Church, of the sacraments, and of the corporate life which is involved in them;—so, also, both involve the ideas of grace and free-will. Neither Methodism nor Evangelicalism, in their origin, denied the ideas of the Church, or of the sacramental system. They only neglected to enforce them. In time they came, by that means, to ignore, and ultimately to deny them. The Oxford movement was a re-action from this, and the sacramental system was, perhaps, too much magnified in consequence of that fact. This has probably been a growing evil, for we distinctly recollect that when we first became acquainted with the writings of the new school, their chief attraction to us was the deep and high ideas of personal religion which they inculcated. Such is still the charm of Dr. Pusey's writings, even of the latest which we have seen. But as to the common herd of his followers, we cannot avoid seeing that they are too much taken up with symbolizing church architecture, the choral service, intoning, and such matters, and even with rubrics, services, and doctrines, or, in a word, with controversy, to pay due attention to the individual side of Christianity. Hence the Aitkinite re-action. This will carry away, for a time, men of pious and enthusiastic minds, and will probably acquire importance. But it will run the course of Methodism, of which it is, in fact, a revival. It may not assume the form of a missionary society, or of a schism; but its doctrinal course will be the same. What the Church now wants is, humanly speaking, earnest-minded men, who will hold up at once both sides of Christian doctrine, and preach, at the same time, the Church, the Sacraments, and the individual faith and repentance, which are the true conversion.

Archdeacon Wilberforce has resigned all his preferments, withdrawn his subscription to the first article of the 36th canon, and placed himself, as far as it is possible, in the condition of a mere lay member of the Church. It appears that he proposes to publish a statement of the grounds on which he has proceeded, which he tells us, in the general, are connected with the Royal Supremacy, which, as now claimed and exercised, he regards as inconsistent with the law of God. He refers particularly to the act of 1833 which constitutes the present tribunal for ecclesiastical appeals, as having completed and decided a before doubtful violation of the Divine law. We suppose that when he publishes the explanation of his views, which he has given us reason to expect, we shall learn whether the step which he has announced be final, or only the first of a series. We are not without our misgivings, which are the more serious on account of the readiness which the Archdeacon has manifested to give facilities for the trial of the questions connected with his work on the Holy Eucharist. The trial must have produced either the condemnation of his doctrine in an Ecclesiastical Court, or an appeal to the very tribunal, the existence of which, it now appears, he considers to be inconsistent with the law of God. Moreover, without expressing any opinion as to whether the doctrine of the work in question be or be not inconsistent with that of the Church of England, we suppose it impossible to doubt that the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council must be against it. No other conclusion could be expected from lawyers ignorant of theology, or from the existing Archbishops. Archdeacon Wilberforce's course then looked too much like courting a condemnation. We admired much more the course of Archdeacon Dennison, who refused to give facilities for proceeding against him, because the ultimate appeal was not to the Bishops, whom he regarded as the only legitimate authority to decide doctrinal questions.

Some of the secular papers are asserting that both of these Archdeacons are to be immediately tried. The *English Churchman* says this is all "guess-work and gossip." The latest is that the proceedings have been, or are to be set on foot by the two Archbishops. The Archbishop of York is fully entitled so to do in the case of Archdeacon Wilberforce, who belongs to his diocese. But there is no allusion to any such intention in the correspondence relative to the resignation of the Archdeacon. This is the more remarkable, because the Archdeacon distinctly states the expectation of such proceedings as a reason why he has not resigned sooner, and his having ceased to entertain any such expectation as a reason for his now resigning. In the case of Archdeacon Dennison, the story is, that the Bishop of Bath and Wells having, as is well known, refused to send the case to the Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the latter had determined to commence proceedings without that ceremony. According to our scanty information on the subject of English Ecclesiastical Law, this is impossible. A somewhat anomalous regulation directs that all trials of clergymen accused of ecclesiastical offences shall be tried in the Court of the Archbishop of the province; but it expressly provides that it must be on letters of request from the Bishop, who thus, although deposed from his legitimate position as a Judge, is in return placed in the condition of a sort of presiding officer. H. D. E.

Baltimore, Sept. 24, 1854.

P.S. Since we wrote the body of our article, we have received the number of *The Churchman* for Saturday, the 23rd. It includes our article on some recent slavery discussions. In it we suggest, that every slaveholder should inquire if "he, or she, is truly *treating*," not *teaching*, "his or her slaves as intellectual and accountable beings, not as machines, or even as brutes." The printer has made us add—"We know that *we* can conscientiously give the right answer." We hope that we are incapable of publishing such an offensive boast.—What we wrote was—"We know that *many* can conscientiously give the right answer." For ourselves, we have no question to ask, and no answer to give. We do not hold, and never have held, a single slave.

Baltimore, Sept. 24, 1854. H. D. E.

THE CHURCH AT HOME.

Western New York.—The Bishop confirmed two persons at St. Mark's church, Candor, on the 19th ult., and preached on the occasion.—In St. Paul's church, Owego, on the 20th, the Bishop preached and confirmed *seven* persons, to whom he delivered an Address.——On the morning of the 21st, the new church edifice at Corning was consecrated by the Bishop, in the presence of eleven clergymen and a large congregation. The church is a very handsome gothic edifice, which cost $9,300; and the whole expense is paid, or provided for, by an original subscription of six thousand dollars paid in unconditionally, and by the pledge of the pews on an assessment to meet the balance.——On the 27th, the Bishop held an Ordination in Christ church, Corning. Prayers were read by the Rev Mr. Parker, of Addison, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Hornellsville, who read the lessons, and the Rev. Mr. Atwill, of Bradford, who read the Creed and Collects. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Hull, of Elmira. The candidate for Priest's orders was the Rev. Napoleon Barrows, Deacon, who was presented by the Rev. Mr. Howard, of Dansville, and ordained to the Priesthood, the Rev. Messrs. Gregory of Bath, and Wilson, of Olean, and the other Presbyters above named, uniting in the imposition of hands: after which the Holy Communion was administered by the Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Howard.

Maryland.—The rebuilding of St. Paul's church, Baltimore, has now been commenced, and the new edifice will be a great improvement upon the old one, which was destroyed by fire, it will be remembered, a few months since. It will be fifteen feet deeper; a tower twenty-four feet square, at the corner of Saratoga and Charles streets, will rise to the height of one hundred and fifty feet; there will also be a tower at the south-west corner of the church, of smaller proportions; an arched vestibule, supported by columns, will connect the towers. The main building will be fifty-six feet in height from the floor to the ceiling, and it is estimated that the ground floor of the church will seat more than any other in the city. There will be no galleries. Altogether, it will far exceed, in ecclesiastical propriety and elegance, any of the present churches in the city.

Emanuel church, Baltimore, is rapidly advancing towards completion. It is expected to be finished and opened for Divine Service about the first of October. The Rev. Dr. Johns, late Rector of Christ church, for whom it was built, is to have charge. The building is of stone. It is of the ancient Norman architecture, the style that immediately preceded the Gothic, with the lancet window and the square tower.

The Bishop held his autumnal ordination on the fifteenth Sunday after Trinity, in St. Stephen's church, Baltimore, when the Rev. Enoch Reld, Deacon, Minister of that church, was ordained to the priesthood, on presentation by the Rev. John N. McJilton, D.D.—The Rev. Messrs. Chipchase, Lewin, and Pryse assisted in the services, and in the laying on of hands. The Bishop preached.

Virginia.—The Rt. Rev the Bishop of the diocese has made the following appointments for the months of October and November:—

October 7th and 8th, Leesburg; 18th, Fairmont, Western Va.; 20th, Clarksburg; 22d, Weston; 25th and 26th, Parkersburg; 28th and 29th, Ravenswood; 31st, Point Pleasant. November 1st, Mercer's Bottom; 3d, Buffalo; 4th, Winfield C. H.; 5th, Coalsmouth; 7th, 8th, and 9th, Charleston and the Salines; 12th, Gyandott; 14th, Martinsville; 16th, Moundsville; 18th and 19th, Wheeling; 21st and 22d, Wellsburg and St. Johns.

After this, should the weather and his health permit, the Bishop desires to visit those congregations in Eastern Virginia which were omitted in the summer. Due notice will be given to the ministers.

Mississippi.—The testimonials of Dr. Lee, Bishop Elect of Iowa, were signed on the 4th inst. Aside of the question whether the committee had a right to go behind the action of the Convention of Iowa in regard to the qualification of its members, the fact that nothing tending to invalidate the election had been put, *in an official way*, before the committee, was thought a sufficient reason why they should act on the representations of such papers as *were thus* laid before them.

Rhode Island.—On the 27th ult., the Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Clarke was elected by the diocesan convention, at Providence, Bishop of the diocese, by a large majority of both orders. After the election, the convention adjourned *sine die.*

It is stated that the name of Mr. Clarke was introduced in the clerical Convention, after several ineffectual ballotings had been had, as a compromise candidate, and that upon the first vote following, he received 14 of the 21 votes cast; when another ballot being proposed, he received 18 out of the same number, and a motion was made to make it unanimous with the result above stated. The Rev. Dr. Balch, Secretary of the Board of Missions, and the Rev. Dr. Alexander Vinton, of St. Paul's, Boston, were the leading candidates voted for before the name of Dr. Clarke was introduced. We understand that Dr. Clarke is comparatively a young man, it is said not more than forty. He has been successively Rector of Christ church, Boston, and St. Andrews, Philadelphia. For several years past he has officiated as Rector of Christ church, Hartford, over which church he is at present the pastor. It is contemplated that Dr. Clarke shall hold the Rectorship of one of the principal parishes of Providence along with the office of Bishop.

Delaware.—An enlargement of St. Andrew's church, Wilmington, of which Bishop Lee is rector, is now being effected, in consequence of which divine service in it is suspended until the middle of November.

A new church has been commenced in Christiana Hundred, near Wilmington. It will be of stone, capable of seating 400 persons, and will cost about $8,000.

New Jersey.—On the fifteenth Sunday after Trinity, the Bishop of the diocese held a confirmation in St. Mary's cnurch, Burlington, when *thirty* persons were confirmed, making one hundred and one this year. The Bishop also preached on the occasion, and took part in the administration of the Holy Communion. The clergy present, and who assisted in the services, were the Rev. Dr. Watson, the Rev. Professor Doane, the Rev. Professor Hyde, the Rev. Mr. Bettridge, the Rev. Mr. Frost, and the Rev. Mr. Germain.

Indiana.—The Northern Convention was opened in St. Paul's church, La Porte, on the 13th ult. There were present, the Bishop; the Rev. Mr. Barton, of La Fayette, the Rev. Mr. Bingham, of Bristol, the Rev. Mr. Franklin, of La Porte, the Rev. Mr. Sorenson, of Mishawaka, and the Rev. Mr. Safford, of Michigan City. The morning prayer was said by Mr. Bingham, assisted by Mr. Sorenson, and the ante-communion service by the Bishop. The opening sermon, by appointment of the Bishop, was preached by Mr. Safford, from John, xx. 15: "Feed my lambs," from which he deduced the obligation to educate the children of the Church religiously, and indoctrinate them in her principles and usages, and set forth in a very able manner the responsibility of parents, and especially of the clergy, in the discharge of that great duty. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was then administered by the Bishop to the clergy present, and, assisted by Mr. Franklin, to a number of the laity. In the afternoon the Convention met for business, relating principally to the missionary work in the north-western portion of the diocese. It was agreed to meet semi-annually, in the months of September and February, on the summons of the Bishop. The next meeting was fixed at Mishawaka, and the Bishop appointed Mr. Franklin to preach the opening service, and Mr. Barten as his substitute. The Convention sat on the following day also, and selected several points suitable for missionary work.

Pennsylvania.—The North Eastern Convention has been holding its services at New Milford and Lodersville; on which occasion the new church at New Milford was opened for divine service, as was the church at Great Bend, Lodersville, though in an unfinished state. Great interest appeared to be excited. Bishop Potter recently laid the corner-stone of a new church about to be erected by the congregation of All Saints, Lower Dublin, of which the Rev. F. W. Beasley has long been Rector.

THE CHURCH ABROAD.

England.—The London papers publish a rather lengthy correspondence between the Bishop of Oxford and the Rev. W. Brock, on the subject of the Bishop's brother's (Archdeacon Wilberforce's) work on the Holy Eucharist. Mr. Brock had heard, he says, that the Bishop had declared that the views propounded in the Archdeacon's book "are the only views which can save the Church of England from the dangers which beset her at the present crisis;" and he is indignant at such an assertion, as a "Low Churchman" well can be. The Bishop denies his right to question him as he does, but, in consideration of their former intimacy, condescends to reply. He, in the first place, contradicts the declaration imputed to him; but, in the next place, he observes:—

"I will say that, whilst I agree with the work in question, so far as it maintains, enforces, and illustrates that view of the reality of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper which Richard Hooker maintains in the fifth book of 'Ecclesiastical Polity,' as the doctrine of Holy Scripture and our Reformed Church against the Puritans, and whilst, therefore, I should differ as widely as he and all his great school of Church of England worthies would from you, who advocate (if I do not misunderstand your meaning) that view to hold which the Puritans quitted the Church of England, yet that there are other opinions advanced in my dear brother's book which I do not adopt."

This is the principal point of the correspondence. But the Bishop severely censures the course which Mr. Brock and his party, as Churchmen, are pursuing against his brother, and against all who differ from them, to whom they are in the habit of applying the most offensive epithets, doing all they can to exasperate and injure them.

It would appear, from the following additional correspondence between Archdeacon Wilberforce and the Archbishop of York, that no proceedings have been taken in the Church Courts against the former—who, however, was quite ready to delay the legal execution of his resignation, in order to meet such proceedings, had they been commenced:—

Burton Agnes, Sept 5, 1854.

"My Lord Archbishop,—I have this morning been informed that it was stated in the *Yorkshire Gazette*, of last Saturday, that your grace had at length determined to commence legal proceedings against me for my book on the Holy Eucharist.

"Your grace will perceive that my letter of August 30th was based upon the supposition that no such proceeding was determined upon. May I ask, therefore, if the paragraph in the *Yorkshire Gazette* is correct? since, if your grace desires to try the question, I am willing to delay the legal execution of my resignation for that purpose.

"I remain, your grace's obedient servant,
"Rob. I. Wilberforce.

"His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York."

"*Bishopsthorpe, York, Sept.* 6, 1854.

"My Dear Sir,—I saw in the *Yorkshire Gazette* the paragraph to which your letter of this morning alludes. By whom, or at whose suggestion, that paragraph was inserted, I have no knowledge whatever, any more than you have.

"On the receipt of your resignation, dated August 30, I gave orders to discontinue all further inquiry on the subject of the 'complaint' which had been laid before me. To that I adhere, as well as to my accceptance of your resignation.

"I am, my dear sir, your faithful servant,
"The Rev. R. I. Wilberforce." "T. Ebor.

Archdeacon Denison is also being proceeded against on a similar question of Catholic doctrine. The following is given as a statement of the points at issue in this case:—

In April, 1853, Dr. Spencer, late Bishop of Madras, was administering the diocese of Bath and Wells for Dr. Bagot, who was unable, through illness, to attend to his episcopal duties. Archdeacon Denison, who was examining chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, put certain questions to the candidates for holy orders, and gave them instructions on certain points, which led Bishop Spencer to declare that the Archdeacon's teaching was not the doctrine of the Church of England. In consequence of this grave charge the Archdeacon formally presented to the Bishop of Bath and Wells the following declaration:—

"I have set out below, in eight propositions, the doctrine of the Holy Eucharist. I maintain this doctrine. I have not, anywhere, at any time, maintained any other doctrine. 1. That the bread and wine become by the act of consecration 'the outward part or sign of the Lord's supper,' and considered as objects of sense, are unchanged by the act of consecration, 'remaining still in their very natural substances.' 2. That 'the inward part or thing signified' is 'the body and blood of Christ.' 3. That, 'the body and blood of Christ,' being present naturally in Heaven, are supernaturally and invisibly, but really, present in the Lord's supper, through 'the elements by virtue of the act of consecration.' 4. That by 'the real presence of the body and blood of Christ in the Lord's supper,' is not to be understood the presence of influence emanating from a thing absent; but 'the supernatural and invisible presence of a thing present,' of his very body and very blood present "under the form of bread and wine. 5. That 'the outward part or sign,' and 'the inward part or thing signified,' being brought together in and by the act of consecration, make the sacrament. 6. That the sacrament, that is, 'the outward part or sign,' and 'inward part or thing signified,' is given to, and is received by, all who cummunicate. 7. That 'on such only as worthily receive the same (the sacraments of the body and the blood of Christ), they have a wholesome effect or operation, but they that receive them unworthily 'purchase to themselves damnation,' as St. Paul saith. 8. That worship is due to the body and blood of Christ supernaturally and invisibly, but really present in the Lord's Supper, 'under the form of bread and wine,' by reason of that Godhead with which they personally united. But that the elements through which 'the body and blood of Christ' are given and received may not be worshipped."

These statements, it is contended, are seriously repugnant to the doctrines of the Church of England, and it will be for those who take the proceedings against the Archdeacon to prove the correctness of their views. The Archdeacon relies for proof of his opinions mainly on the first part of the sermon concerning the sacrament of the Thirty-nine Articles of religion.

The "articles" against the venerable archdeacon are promoted by the Rev. Joseph Ditcher, M.A, Vicar of South Brent, near Weston-super-Mare, in the diocese of Bath and Wells.

Bishop Hampden, (of Hereford,) whose appointment was so zealously supported by the so-called evangelical section of the Church, has been giving some forcible illustrations of ecclesiastical nepotism. Ths case is thus stated in the London *Globe*:—

The Rev. Edward Renn Hampden, a son of the Bishop of Hereford, has made rapid progress in Church preferment in the course of the present year. In the early part of this year the incumbency of Breinton, in the diocese of Hereford, became vacant, and the bishop conferred it upon his son. He had held this living but a few weeks when Canon Musgrave, Rector of Eaton Bishops, was preferred to a living in Yorkshire. The Rectory of Eaton Bishops, being worth about $500 a year, and in the gift of the Bishop of Hereford, was conferred upon Mr. Hampden. He had not long been installed into the Rectory of Eaton Bishops when the death of the Dean of St. Asaph rendered vacant, amongst many other benefices, the Rectory of Cradley, worth $1,000 a year. This being one of the Bishop's livings, was conferred upon Mr. Hampden, and he has been duly collated to it by his father. The reverend gentleman has thus been preferred to three benefices in the course of a few months.

THE CHURCHMAN.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 7, 1854.

☞All letters on business must be addressed to JOHN HECKER, Proprietor of *The Churchman*. All communications and articles concerning the paper to the EDITOR of *The Churchman*.

No communication may rely on being attended to, unless authenticated by the name and address of the writer.

NOTICE.—Being utterly unable to entertain the almost innumerable applications from societies and associations to be placed on our *Free List*, and from newspapers, on our *Exchange List*, our course for the future will be, to charge Two Dollars to the latter, and to such of the former as we may deem it advisable; this being scarcely more than the actual cost of the printing paper.

OUR NEW PROVISIONAL BISHOP.

The Church at large, and this diocese in particular, has every reason to be satisfied with the choice of the Diocesan Convention, of a successor to Bishop WAINWRIGHT. It might have been different, and not less satisfactory—it had nearly been—and, but for a piece of ill-timed officiousness, it would have been different. Equally, we trust, if not more hopeful, would it have been, had no manœuvring occurred in the case. Yet it deserves to be an example, in more respects than one; and they whom the remark more immediately concerns will know what we mean, and, let us hope, reflect on what we say, without further explication.

Return we, then, to the more gracious duty of congratulating Dr. HORATIO POTTER on his election to the Episcopate by so large a vote, and the diocese over which he is to preside on having secured so good a Churchman and so respectable a Divine. The times in which we live, and the circumstances of the Church to which we belong, combine to render the Episcopal office one requiring no common physical strength, as well as one of no ordinary religious obligation. It would not become us, perhaps, to enlarge upon this. But we have at hand the Primary Charge of one of our own Bishops, just issued; and it may, without presumption, be quoted as expressive of what we feel. "Our office," says Bishop UPFOLD, to the clergy of his diocese of Indiana, "is truly of deep responsibility. While, as the sworn soldiers of the Cross of CHRIST, to shrink from this responsibility, throw down our arms, and desert our colors, would be rank cowardice, it surely becomes us to have it in constant remembrance, and make it an ever present and influential motive to fidelity in our high trust; to untiring zeal and diligence in our endeavors to fulfil to the uttermost our sacred mission; and to frequent and fervent prayer for divine counsel, guidance, and strength." And this responsibility, he proceeds to show, "is enhanced by the peculiar moral condition and circumstances of the times in which we live,"—times, he goes on to point out, in which there abounds so much that is antagonistic to the true faith of CHRIST —serious error in religion—great worldliness —viciousness of life—infidelity, open and avowed—and the making of a spurious morality thereby, the substitute for religious faith. "A vitiated public taste, vitiated from these causes, demands," he continues, "either the concealment of the truth as it is in JESUS, or the explaining it away and softening its alleged asperity and uncompromising sternness, and the adaption of religious teaching to the boasted intellectual refinement, superior intelligence, and social progress of the age. Popular themes, embracing the various and cumulating moral theories, schemes, 'causes,' and 'isms' of the day, are regarded as desirable substitutes for the wholesome doctrines of the Cross, and the pure, integral, and practical morality of the Gospel." And these demands of a vitiated taste, it cannot be denied, and others beside, are in too many instances yielded to, either from inconstancy, from perfidy, or from some other unprincipled betrayal of the holy cause of Christianity and the Church. True it is—and most consolatory is it to think so—the Church has suffered less from these evils than any of the Sects; and there is no doubt that this is mainly attributable, as the Charge we have been quoting from acknowledges, to "her permanent liturgic forms, and her stricter order." Sure we are, that our Provisional Bishop-Elect will not be unmindful of these things, and that the more they are considered, and the more they are seen and felt, in his Episcopal experience—which, GOD grant, may be a long one!—the more he will be convinced that the true practical remedy is to be found in the strict enforcement of the distinctive principles of the Church herself, in all their integrity, as exhibited in her Creeds, her Prayers, her Ordinances, her discipline,—*distinctive*, we mean, as being not Sectarian, but Catholic; as not the varying opinions of this or that self-constituted community, but of a true branch of that One "Church of the living GOD," which is truly the "Keeper of Holy Writ," and emphatically "the Pillar and Ground of the Truth."

It is the saying of IGNATIUS, that "the Presbytery, being worthy of GOD, is united to the Bishop, as the strings are to a harp, thus bound together in union of heart and voice, and in that love of which JESUS CHRIST is the Leader and the Guardian." Now such is the union, such the harmony, which all good Churchmen must desire to see established in this, as in every other diocese,—the Bishop and his Presbyters "bound together in union of heart and voice"—bound in that love of which their Heavenly Master is the great Exemplar, and enjoying that peace which He also gave unto those whom He encouraged with the blessed assurance, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." Still, this love and peace must not be purchased at the cost of principle—of fidelity—or of duty. It would be a mistaken love, a false peace, that were procured at such a sacrifice. The opponents of love, the enemies of peace, are they who resist the authority of their Church, who deny or explain away her doctrine, who slight or pervert her ordinances, who violate or despise her discipline,—in a word, who insist upon doing only what is right in their own or their vestry's eyes, instead of obeying implicitly the solemn injunctions which their Church has laid upon them. Men—and holy men above all—must be dutiful to her whose ministering servants they are, or they cannot be loving, they cannot be peaceful; and to be dutiful, they must be faithful—not compromising, not temporizing. "Duty," it has been well observed, "is above all consequences, and often, at a crisis of difficulty, commands us to throw them overboard. It commands us to look neither to the right hand nor to the left, but straight onward. Hence, every signal act of duty is altogether an act of faith. It is performed in the assurance that GOD will take care of the consequences, and will so order the course of the world"—and how much more of the Church—"that whatever the immediate results may be, His word shall not return to Him empty."

All this, we presume to think, will Dr. POTTER have much at heart, in the high and holy office to which, in GOD'S Providence, he is called. He bears the character of a man of GOD—a dutiful Minister of His Church, a faithful steward of His mysteries. He will carry with him into the Episcopate many of the highest qualities for the efficient discharge of its most responsible duties. May GOD give him strength to bear their weight, and sustain their fatigue; though we cannot help expressing our painful misgivings as to his physical capacity for their endurance. Above all, may that heavenly blessing descend upon his labors, which is essential to their success—that grace be bestowed upon all over whom he is to be placed—yea, upon the whole Church—without which there can assuredly be neither prosperity nor peace. May the HOLY GHOST his soul inspire, and impart to him His "seven-fold gifts," His "blessed unction"—may He anoint and cheer him with "the abundance of His grace!"

"Mysterious harp of heaven-born harmony!
Touch'd by th' all-hallowing Spirit from above,
Thou fill'st the Church, else dead, with duteous LOVE,
OBEDIENCE, such as holds the hosts on high,
And pure heaven-soothing ORDER!"

Let that Holy Spirit but fill the Church in this Diocese with these Christian graces of *love, obedience, order*, and all will yet be happy, and prosperous, and progressive. But to be the recipient of that Spirit, we must yield to its holy influences; and obedience and order will be the tests, as well as the associates, of its love,—obedience, by a strict submission to the Church's heavenly teaching; and order by a constant conformity to her salutary discipline.

But there is still something more to be done ere these things can be accomplished. The anomalous state of the diocese must itself be restored to order, ere any full meed of prosperity can possibly be expected. Its venerable and much-wronged Bishop—the rightful occupant of the see—must have justice done to him, ere the blessing of Heaven can in amplest measure be looked for. We cannot but believe that so just and righteous a man as Dr. POTTER will see and acknowledge this, and act accordingly. This, however, is too serious, too prolific a subject to enter upon at the close of such an article as this. We must reserve its further consideration to another opportunity.

THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

We give insertion, in another column, to an interesting communication from a clerical correspondent in the South, on the subject of the Church's Order for the Burial of the Dead—or, more properly, what portion of it may be used at the house, when the body cannot be taken to church, and what at the grave. Our correspondent wishes to learn, for his guidance, what is the custom; but as we believe there are several customs in this diocese —and great irregularities, it is to be feared, herein—it is better that the *right way* should be ascertained, and observed, without regard to usage at all, when it is erroneous and disorderly. The injunction of the Apostle applies, of course, to Burial, as well as to every other Office of the Church; and there are many reasons why, in such a matter especially, we should take care, to "let all things be done decently and in order."

Now there can, we think, be no question, that, in our reverend correspondent's case, he is wrong, and his worthy Vestryman is right. It does not often happen, we are sorry to be obliged to say, that Vestrymen are right in their views of Church ritualism, as they so seldom understand it, or will take the trouble to do so. With them, too generally, "whatever is, is right"—however *wrong*, rubrically, ritually, or according to Catholic usage, it may happen to be. The opinion of so eminent a Prelate as Bishop HOBART, quoted by our correspondent's Vestryman, would, of itself, have great weight with us; but when we also find it so plainly prescribed, either expressly or inferentially, in the Rubric of our own Prayer Book, there cannot be a doubt about it.

"The Minister meeting the corpse at the entrance of the church-yard, and going before it, *either into the church or towards the grave*, shall say or sing, 'I am the Resurrection and the Life, &c.'" Such is the Rubric; from which it is evident, that occasions are contemplated when, from some cause or other, the corpse may not be taken into the church; and that when such is the case, the Minister shall yet meet it at the entrance of the church-yard, and "going before it towards the grave, shall say or sing" the sentences in question. *The church-yard*, then, is unquestionably the place where such sentences are ordained to be said or sung—and with peculiar propriety—*and not the house*. The Psalms and the chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, may properly enough be read—or the Psalms, where at all practicable, sung (being songs,) in the house, should there be no church; but not only should the sentences be said or sung in the church-yard—or the burial ground, whether church-yard or not—as the Minister walks before the corpse towards the grave; but the anthems, "Man that is born of a woman," and "I heard a voice from Heaven," as well as the accompanying Prayers, are distinctly ordered to be said at the grave, and nowhere else. "When they come to the grave, while the corpse is made ready to be laid into the earth, shall be sung or said, 'Man that is born of a woman, &c.'" And, again, "Then while the earth shall be cast upon the body, by some standing by, the Minister shall say"—say, that is, the prayers which follow, which were all designed for the grave side, and not for the house, or even for the church. Their appropriateness, their significancy, is lost when they are not used at the grave. Where but at the grave, for instance, can "earth be cast upon the body," with any correct meaning? Where else can the words, with any proper effect be used—"we therefore commit his body to the ground, earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust?" For it is there, at the grave, *that* is being done—not at the house, or the church.

Seeing, then, that the Minister is under an express obligation to perform the Church's Office *at the burial*, that is, *at the interment* of the corpse, the opportunity ought never to be wanting of using the sentences in their proper place—that is, at the burial ground, in the procession from its entrance, where he is to meet the corpse, to the grave side, where the service is to be performed. "Since the following a dear and beloved friend to the grave," says WHEATLY, "must naturally raise in us some melancholy and concern, the Church calls in the aid of religion to raise and cheer our dejected hearts. It was with this design," he adds, "that pious antiquity carried out their dead with hymns of triumph, as conquerors that had gloriously finished their course, and were now going to receive their crown of victory. To this end again were their hallelujahs sung of old, as they went to the grave; a custom still retained in many parts of this nation, where they divert the grief of the friends and mourners by singing Psalms from the house to the very entrance of the church-yard. And here the holy man comes forth to meet us, and immediately salutes us with the gospel of peace; and, indeed, whither should we go for consolation on this occasion, but to that store-house of comfort, which is furnished with remedies for every grief?"

We trust our reverend friend is now satisfied, that his Vestryman is right, at least when he insists that the sentences of Scripture with which the Burial Service commecnes should be read in the church-yard, or the burial-ground as the case may be; and that there being no church at hand, or the burial-ground being a long way off, is no excuse for mutilating, deranging, or desecrating that Sacred Service. The Minister when called upon, in the course of his duty, to perform it, is bound to go to the interment. An idle, a degenerate custom to the contrary, will not execuse a manifest breach of order and discipline. Look, moreover, at its devotional propriety, its comfort and edification. "When the body is stript of all but its grave-attire," says the high authority in ritual questions already quoted, "and is just going to be put into the ground, it is most like to make the deepest impression upon us, and to strike us with the most serious apprehensions of our mortality. This happy moment the Church is unwilling to lose; and therefore, whilst we are in such good dispositions of mind, she presents us with a noble strain of devotion,"—that, namely, which is prescribed to be used in the burial-ground and at the grave; and immediately after which—or rather in the midst of it—takes place the solemn interment of the body, which is committed to the ground with all this edifying and comforting solemnity, "in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life."

SEASONABLE ADMONITION.

THERE is noticed in our English Church intelligence, this week, a circumstance of much more important interest than may at first sight appear to attach to it—the qualified concurrence of the Bishop of OXFORD with the views of his brother, Archdeacon WILBERFORCE, on the sacred and vital subject of the Holy Eucharist. We say *qualified*, because the Bishop says, "there are other opinions advanced in my dear brother's book which I do not adopt"—other, that is, than those which, as he expresses it, "maintain, enforce, and illustrate that view of the REALITY of the Sacrament of the LORD'S Supper which RICHARD HOOKER maintains in the fifth book of Ecclesiastical Polity, as the doctrine of Holy Scripture and our Reformed Church, *against the Puritans*." But this is really the main point that is contended for. "The REALITY of the Sacrament:" that is what our Mother Church of England and our own Church agree in insisting upon with respect to the Holy Communion—its REALITY as a Sacrament. Not a mere "commemorative rite," as our opponents consider it, but as a solemn participation in that which is holy and heavenly—a medium of divine grace —a Sacrament "necessary to salvation," (as taught in our Catechism)—a REALITY as evidenced by the very form, and the very terms of its administration.

Upon this great question, however, we cannot now enter at large. What we wish to do at present is simply to remark upon the seasonable admonition which Bishop WILBERFORCE conveys in a correspondence into which he was somewhat unreasonably, and by no means respectfully drawn, by a Presbyter not of his own diocese, who had hastily and heedlessly given credence to a report, that the Right Rev. Prelate had expressed it as his opinion, that the views propounded in the Archdeacon's book "are the only views which can save the Church of England from the dangers which beset her at the present crisis."

This admonition involves two important considerations: first, the eagerness with which those who object to even the canonical points of the Catholic Faith of the Church almost invariably manifest to appeal to tribunals, or authorities, such as the Church to which they belong can never recognize as either qualified or authorized to pass a judgment upon her doctrines; and, second, their most unholy addiction to railing accusation and gross invective against those who hold stricter, and, therefore, honester Church views than their own, and their unscrupulous recourse to the excitement of prejudice and passion, nay, even to ridicule and profanity, in most sacred things. With respect to the first, the Bishop of OXFORD expresses his earnest desire, "that they would first satisfy themselves that the tribunal to which they refer is one from which they would accept, as binding on their own consciences, any doctrinal decision which differed from their own view. For if it be not," he adds, "I do not see how, in GOD'S sight, they can escape appearing as hypocritical persecutors when they set in motion against another, as if they did defer to its authority, a power the authority of which they do not in their own hearts admit, but only use as the means of crushing an adversary." This has reference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which, as composed of men who are mere lawyers and politicians, and not necessarily Churchmen, or even Christians at all, can never be regarded as any authority in matters of doctrine. Then, with respect to the second—the Bishop administers a reproof, as well as conveys an admonition, the severity of which is fully warranted by the case that has called it forth. "What I blame you for," he says, "and now solemnly charge you with before GOD our judge, is this: that by exaggerated and inflammatory language—by garbled quotations—by appeals to ungodly and unbelieving prejudices —by the fearless bringing of railing accusations—by the adoption and use of nicknames—you are doing all you can to destroy the peace of the Church of CHRIST amongst us, to break up its unity, to exasperate differences, and to bring suspicion and hatred upon humble and holy men of GOD, at whose feet you may long to be found in that awful day when CHRIST will own a loving spirit, and devils claim as their own the bitter and railing tongue." To how many *here*, in our own Church, will not this rebuke with equal forceapply! Who more grievously addicted to such unseemly, such unchristian practices, than those of our own communion, who cannot endure the assertion of *Catholic* truth, when it runs counter to their own *ultra-Protestant* predilections and prejudices!

We cannot, at this moment, afford to dwell upon the subject. But there is taught in Bishop WILBERFORCE'S words a holy lesson, which may GOD grant us all to diligently learn, and constantly practice, who profess and call ourselves Churchmen!

CATECHISING IN CHURCH.—The Rev. R. J. WALKER, of the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, commenced last Sunday afternoon the good old practice of catechising the young of his congregation in church, after Evening Prayer. The Rev. gentleman, addressing the congregation, said it was a duty which his conscience told him he had too long neglected, though he had always desired to discharge it, but had been dissuaded from it by certain of his parishioners, who thought it would not be generally acceptable. He referred to the Rubric, which every pastor was bound to obey—which says: "The Minister of every parish shall diligently, upon Sundays and Holy Days, or on some other convenient occasion, openly in the church instruct or examine so many children of his parish, sent unto him, as he shall think convenient, in some part of the Catechism." Though the Rubric, he added, might in the more fashionable churches be unhappily disregarded, yet he could not conscientiously continue to set it at naught, enjoining as it did so clear and so important a duty towards the Church, and especially towards the lambs of her fold. He hoped the adult members of the congregation would not begrudge half an hour on one Sunday afternooni n the month being dovoted to so interesting a purpose, in the place of the Sermon, at Evening Prayer: though he had observed with much pain that two or three ladies, after entering the church with Prayer-Books in their hands, had gone away when they saw that the children were there to be thus instructed. The catechising was conducted with the happiest effect in the midst of a numerous and attentive congregation.

THE PROVISIONAL BISHOP-ELECT.—Dr. HORATIO POTTER, upon whom the choice of the Convention has fallen as the successor of Bishop WAINWRIGHT, has for about twenty years been Rector of the oldest parish in Albany, where he is deservedly esteemed and beloved. He graduated, we believe, at Union College, in the year 1826. He is now, we understand, upwards of fifty years of age. He is the brother of the Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Pennsylvania. It is thus a remarkable coincidence that the two important Dioceses of New York and Pennsylvania should a second time be placed under the Episcopal charge of brothers —first, in the instance of the two Bishops ONDERDONK, and second, that of the two Bishops POTTER.

MEMORIAL WINDOW.—It will be seen by a communication from the Rev. Mr. GIBSON, of Haverstraw, that it is proposed to erect a Memorial Window to Bishop WAINWRIGHT in the chancel of the little chapel there, the scene of his last Episcopal duties. A more approdriate tribute to the memory of our late Provisional Bishop could not be devised, and we trust it will be so liberally contributed towards, as to be carried out with the best effect. This is but one of several similar memorials that we hope shortly to hear of, in different parts of the Diocese.

SCHUYLER'S SPONSORS; ANY OR NONE.

Nearly three months ago, the disclosure of the gigantic swindling of ROBERT SCHUYLER, who, it appears, held the double and incompatible offices of President and Transfer Agent (alias master and servant) of the New York and New Haven Rail Road Company, struck the public mind with amazeme An immense amount of false stock has been palmed upon the community, or put out for that purpose, and a very large amount of money has doubtless been thereby fraudulently drawn from many unsuspecting persons. Is anybody accountable for all or any part of this enormity? Have the victims of it any remedy in law and equity? However that may be, the moral sense of that portion of the people who have no pecuniary interest in the matter, will demand a full and dispassionate developement of all the circumstances attending it. The Christian press must speak out in reprobation of atrocious frauds, whether financiers will hear or forbear.

Supposing the Rail Road Company to have had a lawful existence, it is important to inquire upon what principles it was bound to transact its business? And first, it was bound to transport its passengers promptly, comfortably, and safely. To this end the Company is obligated to provide careful and competent Engineers, Conductors, Brakemen, and all other needful subordinate officers; and especially is it bound to provide able and vigilant Superintendents, to see that every subordinate employed by the Company is in the constant habit of doing his duty. For any remissness or neglect in these particulars, the Company is accountable, and must respond for such damages as may be sustained in consequence thereof.

For the safe transportation of property committed to its care, the Company is laid under similar obligations. It must have subordinates enough to perform all needful duties, and superintendents enough to see that these duties are continually, habitually executed. Double and treble duties, inconsistent with each other, are not to be required of any man, and the Company which either exacts or permits such deviations from sound policy, is and ought to be held liable for accruing damages.

The Company is said to have had a paid up capital of three millions of dollars, owned in various amounts by many individuals. Hence it was indispensably needful to have a registry of the capital, showing the names of the individual stockholders, and the amounts or number of shares, respectively owned by them. Equally needful was it to have a Register, an officer specially charged to keep this record or Registry; to give certificates of ownership, corresponding to the Record, and at all reasonable times to make transfers upon the Record from seller to buyer, as ownership changes; to cancel the old certificates and issue new ones to the new owners, showing upon the Record and upon the face of the certificates, *from* whom and *to* whom, ownership of all shares has been conveyed. And this officer should have stated and convenient times appointed, regularly to perform these duties, and not be called away to the performance of other, and interfering employments.

The Register, or transfer clerk, or by whatever name he may be called, must of necessity be a subordinate officer; liable daily and hourly to see to the supervision of the directors, and especially to the President of the Company. This supervision on the part of the last named officers, cannot be innocently neglected.

It must be performed with vigilance and in good faith. Else, the President and directors will be responsible to the stockholders for the consequences of such negligence, and the stockholders quite possibly may render themselves liable to the public for the carelessness of their official agents.

Directors of corporations are judiciary trustees, and are legally held in the performance of their several and various duties, to exercise a sound discretion. This principle was law at the creation of man. ADAM was trustee for the race, and CAIN was justly held as the keeper of his younger brother. JACOB was held accountable for lost property, in spite of the most sleepless vigilance. Whether torn of beasts or stolen, by day or by night he had to pay the damages, although through heat and cold, he kept himself awake all night to guard it.

This very ancient example of the enforcement of the law of trust, by LABAN the Syrian upon his son-in-law, seems to have been overruled or at least departed from, and disregarded by MOSES several centuries afterwards. In the code of that lawgiver, when property in the hands of a trustee was stolen or lost, and the thief could not be found, the trustee was brought before the judges, and made to purge himself under oath, and prove his freedom from liability to the satisfaction of the judges or he was held accountable, and adjudged to pay double. Excepting the double damages, this is substantially the law of trust now. Both human and divine law agree in this doctrine of the strict accountability of trustees to their principals. A weighty illustration of it is given by our SAVIOUR, in the parable of the talents; nay more, in all the three parables recorded in that memorable Chapter: Matt. 25. This law of trust is a fertile theme, and must often be recurred to as among first principles. The questions who are principals, who trustees, and who sponsors, may elicit some remarks in another number.

T.

MEMORIAL WINDOW TO BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.

To the Editor of The Churchman:

New York, Oct. 30, 1854.

MR. EDITOR,—I believe it is pretty generally known that the late Provisional Bishop performed his last official duties at Haverstraw, Rockland county. There he gave his parting counsel to children; there his last sermon was preached; there he last administered the rite of Confirmation; there he pronounced for the last time, in public, his Apostolic benediction; and three, too, at the close of the afternoon services, he uttered those memorable words—alas! but too sadly and suddenly realized *first* by himself—"My brethren, it is *impossible* that we can all meet together again on earth, but we may express the hope and the supplication that we may all meet before GOD'S throne, to receive the sentence, '*Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy* LORD.'"

To perpetuata the memory and the effect of his *dying* offices, and dying words on the hearts and minds of my flock, and to honor our revered and beloved Father, it is intended to place a *Memorial* Window in the chancel of the little chapel, *(the first effort at an Episcopal church building in Rockland county,)* now being erected at Haverstraw.

As the love and respect for our late Provisional Bishop were *general, universal* sentiments, so, it has occurred to me, should the privilege and pleasure of paying this tribute to his memory be extended to all who may desire to partake in it.

Any funds, sent by mail to me, (addressed to Haverstraw, Rockland county, or left at STANFORD & SWORDS, 637 Broadway,) will be gladly received; and should they amount to more than is needed for the above object, the balance will be devoted to the building of the chapel at Haverstraw, for which four or five hundred dollars are yet needed. Yours truly, T. B. GIBSON.

THE DIOCESE.

To the Editor of The Churchman:

THE afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence in the removal of the late Provisional Bishop from the scene of his labors on earth to the mansions of peace and rest above, is a striking, a solemn admonition to the Church below, and especially to the several churches of this Diocese, to proclaim "Peace on earth, and good-will towards men;" to abstain from all wrath, malice, evil-speaking, and uncharitableness of judgment; to consider, in this their day of adversity, their own ways, and study the things which make for peace, and by which they may edify each other. Their brethren, the numerous friends of their persecuted Bishop, have much, aye, have very much against them, for tolerating for a moment his suspension. Let them go and be reconciled to their brethren by the immediate performance of an act of justice, due equally to themselves, their Bishop, the Church, and their GOD, and make an earnest and prayerful effort for the full and complete restoration of Bishop ONDERDONK to the charge and duties of the Diocese. Thus may they realize "How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

"Thus may the Church below,
Resemble that above;
Where streams of purest pleasure flow,
And every heart is love."

CHARITY.

THE MISSIONARY FUND.

To the Editor of The Churchman:

THE undersigned desires to state that the subscription, opened at the late Convention, with a view of making up the deficiency in the Missionary Fund of the Diocese, now amounts to three hundred dollars; seven hundred dollars additional are required to pay the stipends which fall due on the 1st instant. The Provisional Bishop elect is most anxious that this deficiency should be at once supplied. In a note, just received from him, after inquiring as to the result of the movement in Convention, he adds: "They," the Missionaries, "must be paid. * * * Let us be *just* in the House of GOD, and especially to such servants." Shall not his appeal, and their appeal, meet with an instant and generous response? The undersigned will be most happy to receive additional subscriptions, which may be enclosed to him, care of Mr. DANA, Jr., 637 Broadway.

BENJ. I. HAIGHT,
Acting Secretary of the Convention.

New York, October 2, 1854.

THE WORLD AT HOME.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE LAW TERM.—Monday was the first day of term. The usual forms of proclamation were made, and the panel of grand jurors called. As there was a grand jury sitting in the Court of General Sessions, those summoned for this Court were discharged for the term. The prisoners indicted for murder were arraigned, and the trials set down for certain days in the term. The case of The People *vs.* ROBERT GRAHAM, M. D., indicted for the murder of CHARLES F. LORING, was set down for the first Tuesday.

STATE FAIR OF THE NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Fair and Exhibition opened on Tuesday morning at Hamilton Square, in this city. The entries in the various departments were very extensive. Cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, were largely represented. The mechanics' and manufacturers' halls were arranged under the direction of Messrs. MOTT, JONES, and BARKER. "Floral Hall" was beautifully adorned with an excellent display of fine flowers and fruits, under the direction of Messrs. MEAD and VICKER. The display of fruit excelled all previous shows. The vegetable and dairy tents were filled with choice productions. In the dairy tent two cheeses from Rome, Oneida County, weighing 500 pounds each, excited the astonishment of visitors. The poultry division comprised some splendid birds, and contributed much to the interest of the exhibition.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The semi-centennial anniversary of this Society takes place on the 20th of next month. The committee announce that the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, the eminent historian, has accepted the invitation to deliver the Anniversary Discourse.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This institution (more properly an Opera House) was opened on Monday evening, by Mr. HACKETT'S Operatic Company, having GRISI and MARIO at its head. The opera performed was *Norma*, in which the celebrated artistes were heard to great advantage. The edifice is situated on the corner of Fourteenth street and Irving Place, 214 feet on the former and 104 feet on the latter. The exterior height is 86 feet; the interior from (floor to dome,) 80 feet. It is magnificently fitted up.

PROPOSED NEW POST-OFFICE.—A resolution was adopted in the Board of Aldermen on last Monday evening, appointing a committee to confer with the general Government in relation to a site for the proposed new Post-office. The resolution suggests the southern end of the Park, or some place near it.

ACCESSION OF TERRITORY.—It is announced from Washington that Gen. CAZENEAU has negotiated a treaty with Dominica ceding to the United States of America, Port Lamana, together with a strip of land.

CUSTOMS, DUTIES.—The receipts from duties into the United States Treasury for September last, as compared with the previous year, have fallen off one and a half millions of dollars. The decrease at New York is about seven hundred thousand.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—We gather from the Newfoundland papers a few particulars of the wreck of the steamship *City of Philadelphia*. It appears that the vessel stranded at Chance Cove, at 11 o'clock on Thursday night, the 14th ult., it being very dark and raining heavily at the time. She was backed off and run in shore, where the passengers were safely landed. Tents were immediately pitched, and the passengers, 540 in number, remained on the spot till Saturday morning, when a part of them were conveyed to St. John's in the steamer *Victoria*, and the remainder were conveyed by the same steamer on Monday. On Sunday a detachment of military was sent to protect the property and the wreck. The St. John's *Post* says that the engineer of the *Victoria* descended in a diving dress, and found the wreck lying on a solid rock, the bow projecting clear, so that he passed under it. About eight feet of the stem was turned, and there was a hole in the bottom of the vessel. It is doubtful if she can possibly be got afloat again.

THE WORLD ABROAD.

England.—The Court was at Balmoral, her Majesty's seat in the Highlands of Scotland. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal Family, with a numerous suite, left Buckingham Palace on the morning of the 15th ult., and travelled by the Great Northern Railway to Doncaster and York, and thence by Newcastle-on-Tyne to Edingburgh; (400 miles) staying all night at Holyrood Palace. The journey was resumed next morning, and Balmoral (about 150 miles further,) was reached in the afternoon. The Queen was received all along the route with loyal enthusiasm by all classes of the people.

The Cholera was still raging fearfully in London. As many as seven thousand had been carried off by it in little more than two months. Active measures have been adopted by the Board of Health for combatting the epidemic, and for obtaining, by all the agents and instruments that science has now at command, such a thorough knowledge of the conditions that lend power to this enemy as would enable them to oppose it with advantages that are not hitherto possessed.

There had been reports of discontent in several country towns at the bakers not having reduced the price of bread in proportion with the fall in the price of wheat. In Nothingham there was actual rioting, and some bakers' shops were damaged and their bread stolen. In consequence, many of them were entirely closed. In London the anger of consumers exploded in letters to the newspapers. The effect of this agitation has been felt both in the metropolis and provinces, although the bakers reduced the price of bread, but slowly.

It is said that the friends of Lieutenant PERRY (the Court Martial on whom at Windsor has made some noise,) are about to petition Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to order the entire proceedings to be submitted to the consideration of the judges of the land, and that Her Majesty will then give her final decision on their view of the merits of the case. The subscription towards the "Defence and Testimonial Fund" proceeds most satisfactorily.

France.—The proceeedings at Boulogne, in honor of the Prince Consort of England's visit to the Emperor, were of the most brilliant description. The grand review was one of extraordinary magnificence. The total number of troops on the field was about 20,000, and consisted of two *corps d'armee*. There were two regiments of Dragoons, two of Lancers, and one of the Guides for the cavalry, six regiments of the light and line infantry, several battalions of chasseurs, some engineers, and four batteries of artillery. In the evening a grand banquet was given by the Emperor, on a scale of more than usual splendor. The large *salle a manger* of the Imperial Hotel presented a most brilliant and truly regal appearance as the illustrious guests were seated at dinner. The head table was in the form of a semi-circle, the other extending along the whole length of the room. The service was of the most beautiful Sevres china and silver. The respective toasts of "The Queen of England," and "The Emperor of the French," elicited great enthusiasm. Prince ALBERT, in acknowledging the first toast, expressed his gratification at the cordial reception he had met with, and promised the Emperor an equally ardent welcome when he visited England. After the banquet, the Prince, accompanied by the Emperor, drove in one of the imperial carriages to the quay. His Majesty and his Royal Highness were escorted by a detachment of the Cent Guards. The members of the Prince's suite followed in three other of the imperial carriages. The route from the Hotel Brighton to the quay was brilliantly illuminated. The streets were thronged with spectators, and the passage of the Emperor and the Prince was greeted with the liveliest enthusiasm by all classes of the people. Opposite to where the *Victoria and Albert* was lying, a guard of honor, composed of the Imperial Guard, was drawn up. The Emperor alighted on the quay, and accompanied the Prince Consort on board the yacht, where his Majesty took leave of his Royal Highness in the most cordial manner. At the same instant a salute of artillery was fired from the battery at Capeaire, and blue lights were exhibited by the vessels of war in attendance on the royal squadron.

Spain.—Mr. SOULE, the American Minister, has left Madrid on a visit to France. It is thought his continued absence from Spain would tend to a better understanding between that country and the United States. The Spanish papers do more than hint that he had a hand in the disturbances on the morning of the Queen-Mother's departure; but in a letter to one of them he indignantly denies the imputation.

The War.—The Crimea is by this time invaded by the allied forces—not improbably taken. The long-talked-of expedition sailed from Varna in the early part of last month. It consisted of 100 steam-vessels, 300 transports, 36 sail of the line, 70,000 troops, and an immense *material*. The first division of the fleets conveyed 14,000 men belonging to the French army, and between 400 and 500 horses, with seven batteries, mounting 36 guns. The second conveyed the Ottoman army of about 10,000 men and 800 horses. The British army, was also to direct from England, be thrown upon the shores of the Crimea to the number of 21,000 men and 1,000 horses, with 36 guns. Sebastopol was preparing for the conflict. Forts were constructed at a distance of twenty English miles from Sabastopol, for the protection of the coast, and in addition to the garrison "there was an entrenched camp with 60,000 men." But it must not be forgotten that this is Russian news. Great number of fireships had been prepared. Prince MENSCHIKOFF was extremely active in preparing for the defence.

From the Principalities we learn that Count CORONINI entered Bucharest on the 6th at the head of 4,000 Austrian troops. The proclamation of General HESS, in which he professes his determination to uphold order, and instructs all the Wallachian authorities to apply for directions to his subordinates, is, it is affirmed, felt by OMAR PASHA and his army to be a deliberate insult,—a covert insinuation that they have been committing outrages in Wallachia. By the Wallachians themselves, the occupation by the Austrians is viewed with still more disfavour, and a petition for their withdrawal is being extensively signed by men of all ranks. The Wallachians continue to show every favorable disposition towards the Turkish cause, and many of the influental inhabitants evince a strong desire to join the Turkish army under OMAR PASHA, and serve against Russia. The Imperial Commissioner (DERVISH PASHA) has issued an address which has tended somewhat to tranquilise the public mind.

The Turks continue to advance from the Danube towards the Buseo, and heavy artillery and French rocket batteries are moving towards Brailow; materials for the construction of bridges are being collected at Matschin, but OMAR PASHA'S plans are kept a secret. The Moldavian militia has been incorporated with the Russian army.

It was reported that the Baltic Fleet was coming home to winter; there being no object in remaining in such a cold and trying climate after the Rusian fleet was frozen in for the winter.

ANNIVERSARIES OF CHURCH SOCIETIES.

The anniversaries of the New York Bible and Prayer Book Society, the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, and the meetings of the Diocesan Missionary Committee, and Educational Committee, was held on Sunday evening, in St. Peter's church, West Twentieth street, according to an arrangement by the joint Committee, of which Rev. T. C. Butler was Chairman. The attendance was rather thin, owing, no doubt, to the heavy rain.

After evening prayer an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. A. T. TWING, of Lansingburg, from the text, "To do good and distribute, forget not; for with such sacrifices GOD is well pleased." (*Hebrews* 13, *v.* 16.)

At the conclusion of the sermon, the reports from the various Committees were read by Dr. JOHNSON, of the General Theological Seminary, in substance as follows:

THE MISSIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

Last year there were 62 stations; this year, 72; last year 44 missionaries; this year, 54. Eighteen stations are vacant, several of which, however, have been recently supplied with pastors, who would ere this have been on the list of missionaries of the Diocese, but for the fatal illness of the Prov. Bishop, to whom applications are addressed, and by whom the missionaries are nominated.

The receipts for the year have been: Individual donations, $655 interest on investments, $199 74; collections and contributions from churches, $3,822 16—amounting in all to $4,676 90. Last year the amount thus contributed, $4,599 40, ($77 50 increase.) So that while the missionaries were ten more, the expenditure for the year up to Oct. 1 was $8,083 23. The ten missionaries require $1,500 a year. The missionary newspaper cost about $500, and was then abandoned on account of the cost of the publication, and the supposed unproductiveness of the experiment. Had it not been for a legacy of $2,000 left by JOHN NOBLE, Esq., of New York, deceased, which was not to be set apart for investment, but to be thrown into the ordinary fund for current expenses, the deficiency would have been $3,000. As it was the dificiency at the time of the annual report to the Convention was $1,000, of which only $300 was paid up—leaving the fund $700 in arrears to missionaries now due.

Besides there has been received and devised by will of Mrs. ELIZABETH R. UNDERHILL, of New-Rochelle, $3,000 and also of JANET VANDERLEYDEN, 60 shares of Albany Bank Stock, sold for $2,304, invested in bond and mortgage, the interest only to be appiled to the support of missionaries.

THE NEW YORK BIBLE AND COMMON PRAYER BOOK SOCIETY,

During the year just terminated, had distributed gratuitously 1,353 Bibles, 762 Testaments, 13,344 Prayer-Books. Sales during same time, 220 Bibles, 625 Testaments, 4,125 Prayer Books,—making a total circulation of more than 20,000 volumes, being an increased ove the last year in gratuitous donations of rising 4,000 books. The receipts from legacies of deceased friends were $2.226; from life members. &c., $598—$2.824 to the Stereotype fund. The receipts from church collections, annual subscribers, sales and donations to the disposable fund, amounted to $4,004.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL TRACT SOCIETY

Gratuitously distributed 1,200,000 pages, and sold 516,000 pages. The receipts were by legacy to the permanent fund, $2,000; from life members, collections, annual subscribers and sales, $2,140.

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Thirty-five students educated and supported in the General Theological Seminary; fifteen students in colleges, besides a number in preparatory schools, at an expenditure rising five thousand dollars; of which the diocesan canonical collections form but a small proportion. In this matter the churches of the Diocese should take shame to themselves for their scanty contributions to this most noble and needful cause.

The Rev. Dr. PRICE then addressed the meeting, urging with much effect the peculiar claims of the New York Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society.

At the close of the proceedings, a collection was made for the Society, after which the Evening Hymn was sung, and the meeting was dismissed with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. JOHNSON.

TOUCHING INCIDENT.—The following touching incident is related as having occurred at the last Commencement of Rochester University:

One member of the graduating class, Mr. R. C. FENN, of Rochester, is totally blind. When his theme was announced, president ANDERSON remarked to the audience that Mr. FENN, at the close of his junior year, in performing some chemical experiments in private, lost his eye sight entirely, by the effects of an explosion; but that from unflagging energy, and by the aid of a devoted brother, and attached class-mates, he had been able to complete the studies of the course with honor to himself and satisfaction to his teachers. He was then led forward by his brother, while there was scarcely a tearless eye in all that vast assemblage of near 2,000 souls. His subject was the Lost Senses, the object of which was to demonstrate the proposition that blindness is preferable to deafness. It was discussed in an agreeable, and earnest manner, after which Mr. FENN retired amid the prolonged applause of the audience.

SUDDEN TEST.—FRA ROCCO is the celebrated Dominican preacher of Naples. On one occasion, it is related, he preached on the whole a penitential sermon, and introduced so many illustrations of terror, that he soon brought his hearers to their knees. While they were thus showing every sign of contrition, he cried out, "Now all of you who sincerely repent of your sins, hold up your hands." Every man in that vast multitude immediately spread out both hands. "Holy Archangel MICHAEL," exclaimed Rocco, "Thou who with thine adamantine sword standest at the right hand of the judgment seat of GOD, hew off every hand which has been raised hypocritically." In an instant every hand dropped, and Rocco, of course, poured forth a fresh torrent of eloquent invectives against their sins and their deceit.

LARGE STORIES.—The eggs and bones of a huge bird have been discovered in Madagascar, in the county of the Sakalves. In 1850 two eggs and fragments of bones of a similar kind, were sent to France, and placed in the museum of natural history at the Jardin des Plantes. Captain Armange, of the French merchant service, has just brought home two others of these eggs, and he declares that the Malgaches assured him in the most positive manner that an immense bird still exists in the interior of the island, and that it was able to carry off a cow. One of the two eggs now brought home contains nearly three pints more than those in the museum. How far these discoveries may go to verify the history of Sinbad the Sailor, the reader must judge.

A WEALTHY PAUPER.—A few days since, a Dr. BOMIMO, supposed to be reduced to extreme penury, and who had for a long time lived very meanly, died at St. Louis, and the public administrator proceeded to take possession of his effects and sell them, to pay his funeral expenses. On removing a portion of a lot of fire wood on the premises, there was found under it a wooden box of considerable weight, which was broken open. It was found to contain about $1700 in gold. On instituting a further search on the premises, $4000 in paper money, Missouri bills, were discovered wrapped in some old fragments of clothing near the fire-place. A bag containing $100 more in specie was eventually added to the treasure, and other small sums in the course of the exciting search were brought to light, making the whole amount found about $6,300!

PROTESTANTISM IN ITALY.—During the past year 110 houses, with 4,000 rooms, have been built in Turin; and all this is attributable to the fact that the new Constitution tolerates religious liberty. While every other Italian city is decaying like a corpse, Turin is growing under the new impulses of Protestantism like a green bay tree. The Waldenses are about opening in that city a Protestant Temple, the first in Italy, upon the very spot where the Dominicans burnt the bodies of the martyrs.

DIOCESE OF NEW JERSEY.

AUTUMNAL VISITATION.

The Bishop, if GOD please, will make the Northern Visitation in the following order.

St. Stephen's South Amboy:—Monday, 18, evening.

Trinity Newark:—Sunday, 8 October, (seventeenth after Trinity,) morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

Christ, Newark:—Sunday, 8, afternoon, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

Grace, Newark:—Sunday, 8, evening, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

Grace, Van Vorst, Jersey City:—Monday, 9, morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

St. Thomas', Vernon:—Tuesday, 10, morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

Christ, Newton:—Wednesday, 11, morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

St. Luke's, Hope:—Wednesday, 11, afternoon, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

St. James', Knowlton:—Thursday, 12, morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

Zion, Belvidere:—Thursday, 12, afternoon, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

St. John's, Dover:—Friday, 13, evening.

Redeemer, Morristown:—Saturday, 14, morning, (Consecration, Confirmation, Communion.)

St. Peter's, Morristown:—Saturday, 14, evening, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

St. Mark's, Baskingridge:—Sunday, 15, (eighteenth after Trinity,) morning, (Communion.)

Zion, Madison:—Sunday, 15, evening.

Calvary, Summit:—Monday, 16, morning, (Communion.)

St. Mark's, Orange:—Monday, 16, afternoon, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

Grace, Orange:—Monday, 16, evening, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

St. Matthew's, Jersey City:—Tuesday, 17, morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

Christ, Belleville:—Tuesday, 17, afternoon, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

St. Paul's, Newark:—Tuesday, 17, evening, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

St. Paul's, Hoboken:—Wednesday, 18, (St. Luke, the Evangelist,) morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

St. John's, West Hoboken:—Wednesday, 18, afternoon.

Trinity, Hoboken:—Wednesday, 18, evening, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

St. Peter's, Potteswood:—Saturday, 21, morning, (Consecration Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

Christ, Elizabethtown:—Sunday, 22, (nineteenth after Trinity,) morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

Grace, Elizabethport:—Sunday, 22, afternoon, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

St. John's, Elizabethtown:—Sunday, 22, evening, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

Trinity, Woodbridge:—Monday, 23, afternoon.

Christ, New Brunswick:—Monday, 23, evening, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

St. James', Piscatawa:—Tuesday, 24, morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

St. Stephen's, Milburn:—Tuesday, 24, evening, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

Grace, Plainfield:—Wednesday, 25, morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

St. John's, Somerville:—Wednesday, 25, evening, (Catechism, Confirmation.

St. Barnabas, Roseville:—Thursday, 26, morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

St. Matthew's, Newark:—Thursday, 26, afternoon (Catechism, Confirmation.)

St. John Baptist Mission, Newark:—Thursday, 26, evening. (Catechism, Confirmation.)

House of Prayer, Newark:—Friday, 27, morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

St. Philip's, Newark:—Friday, 27, evening, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

Holy Trinity, Hudson:—Saturday' 28, (St. Simon and St. Jude,) (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

Fort Lee:—Saturday, 28, afternoon, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

St. Paul's, Patterson:—Sunday, 29, (twentieth after Trinity,) morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

St. Andrew's, Amwell, Lambertville:—Thursday, November 9, evening, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

St. Paul's, Rahway:—Tuesday, 14, morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

MARRIED,

On the 19th inst., at the church of the Annunciation, in this city, by the Rev. Pierre T. Babbitt, pastor of Grace church, Middletown, N. Y., OSCAR V. DAYTON, to AGNES A., youngest daughter of the late I. Augustus Shea.

NOTICES.

☞ THE REV. DR. HOOKER (having kindly consented to act as our agent in Philadelphia) will receive subscriptions and transact any business connected with *The Churchman*. Our subscribers in that city are informed that missing numbers may be obtained each week at his Church publication office. tf

Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New York.—A stated monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of this Society will be held in the Sunday School-room of the Church of the Ascension, on Tuesday evening next, the 10th inst, at 7½ o'clock.

Oct. 5, 1854. THOMAS P. CUMMINGS, Rec. Sec'y.

New York Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society.—A regular meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the Depository, 55 East Thirteenth street, on Tuesday evening next, the 11th inst., at 6½ o'clock. WM. H. BELL, Recording Sec.

Protestant Episcopal Tract Society.—A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees will be held at the Depository, 55 East Thirteenth street, on Tuesday evening next, the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock.

WM. R. RONALDS, Recording Sec.

Prize Essay.—A premium of FIFTY DOLLARS is hereby offered by the "P. E. Brotherhood in the Diocese of New York" for the best Tract on the subject of "Church Brotherhoods." The Tract not to exceed sixteen pages duodecimo, and to be forwarded (postpaid) on or before the 27th September next, to Mr. F. W. Welchman, New York.

It is requested that each manuscript be accompanied with a sealed envelope, having, within, the name of its writer, and on the outside the signature attached to the manuscript.

The right is reserved to withhold the prize if none of the Tracts offered should be deemed of sufficient merit, in which case none of the envelopes will be opened.

REV SAMUEL BUEL, REV. JAMES MULCHAHEY,
HENRY D. PAINE, M.D., BAILEY J. HATHAWAY,
F. W. WELCHMAN, *Committee.*

New York, June 28, 1854.

☞ Church papers will confer a favour by inserting the above.

Aug12-4t-eow

"The Poor."—It is unusual at such an early period of the season to represent the wants of the poor. Cold, however, is not all they have to contend with. Cases of great destitution compel the missionary constantly to remember his Lord's charge, "Feed My sheep." The present is one of great privation. Provisions are being sold at rates so enormously high, and employment is so scanty, that an unusual number of applications for relief are daily presented to my notice, most of which I am compelled to refuse, having no fund to which we may point with hope of relief. Will not those whom the Lord has blessed give of their abundance to feed the poor of His heritage. The poor indeed we have with us always. 5t

Donations may be left with Messrs. Stanford & Swords, 637 Broadway, or with JAMES MILLETT, 308 Broome street.

St. John the Evangelist's free church holds services in the Lecture-room of the Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker, corner Morton street. Sunday Mornings 10½; Evenings 7¾. Sunday-school 9 A M., 2½ P.M.

Church of the Good Shepherd, No. 68 East Broadway, near Market street.—Divine Service every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats all free. Sunday-school at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Missionary Committee of the Diocese of New York.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last:

St. Thomas church Mamarnock Rev. J. M. Ward, $7 16; All Saints Milton Rev. Samuel Hawksley, $3; St. Paul's Waddington Rev. L. A. Burrows, $5; Christ Walton Rev. J. C. Brown, $5; Trinity Rensalville Rev. R. Washbon, $3; St. Marys in the Highlands Rev. R. Shaw, $12 29; Holy Cross, Troy, Rev. J. I. Tucker, $30; Christ, Marlborough, Rev. Samuel Hawksley, $2; St. Pauls, Patchogue, Rev. C. H. Gardiner, $5. Total $72 45.

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St. Ann's church for Deaf-Mutes.—The following subscriptions to the Building Fund are gratefully acknowledged.

E. D. Morgan, $100; Mrs. Isaac Burr, $50; John Saxton, W. B. Crosby, Mrs. Laight each, $25; S. C. Williams, F. J. Huntington, J. Donelly, Fisher & Bird, each $10; B. J. Hathaway, Moses Tucker, W. F. Beekman, W. G. Hunt, H. G. Stebbens, L. & B. & Co., A. Rankin, A. Simpson, M. E. Towle, each $5; G. M. Bodine, $4; G. H. $3; J. M. Smith, $1. P. H. Holt, Charles Ely, each $100; Mr. & Mrs. R. C Springs, of Spartansbury; S. C., Geo. Klats, Mr. Van Hook, D. C. Kingsland, each $25; R. T. Haws, Coleman & Stetson, E. W. Dunham, P. R. Kinston, each $10; Dr. Riggs, through Mrs. Wade, $6; Wm. Borden, Q. & M., W. B. Ballow, J. Seymour, R. M. Hoe, F. P. each $5; Mr. Stewart, W. S. Bond, J J. Johnson, each $1.

Subscriptions will be received by Mr. Augustin Averill, Treasurer No. 47 South street; Mr. Robert Leeder, the deaf-mute collector; or the undersigned, Minister of the parish.

THOMAS GALLAUDET, 22 Third street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEETING OF THE MISSIOMARY COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of the Missionary Committee of the Diocese of New York, adjourned to the morning of the 28th of September, 1854, for the purpose of expressing their sense of the great loss they had sustained in the death of the Right Rev. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, D.D., D.C.L., the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese; the following resolutions were adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to deliver a copy of the same to the widow and family of the deceased Bishop.

The Missionary Committee of the Diocese, having heard with unaffected grief of the removal from this life of the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese, their late president and associate, desire briefly to express their sense of the loss which the work they have in hand has therein sustained, and therefore

Resolve, That while fully recognizing in his dispensation the hand of Him who doeth all things in wisdom, we cannot but feel and deplore the loss to the Missionary cause of the valuable advice and efforts of our late zealous and efficient president.

That we regard our deceased spiritual father as having been himself, in every sense, a Missionary—planting the Church in parts where her services were before unknown—exploring the waste places of our Zion, and building them up again in the faith once delivered to the saints—seeking out the scattered sheep of the flock of Christ, and gladdening their hearts, encouraging their hopes, and strengthening their purposes by his presence, counsels, and active sympathy.

That in view of the cordial interest manifested by him, in the extension of the Church through the agency of Missions, and of the divine blessing which attended it, we perceive a strong motive to go forward in the work committed to us, with all the ability which the Church may entrust to us, and all the energy which the Great Head of the Church may vouchsafe.

That we respectfully tender to the widow and family of the deceased, the assurance of our deep sympathy with them in their sorrows,—and in giving utterance to our "hearts' desire," would pray to God that His "comforts," which only can sustain and "refresh the soul," under affliction such as theirs, may be abundantly given.

Rev. WILLIAM CREIGHTON, D.D, Chairman.
S. R. JOHNSGN, Secretary.

MEETING AT ZION CHURCH.—*Resolved*, That this Vestry, having heard the painful intelligence that it has pleased God to take out of this world the soul of our late Provisional Bishop, the Right Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright, D.D., D.C.L., desire to place on record their sense of the afflictive dispensation and their estimate of the departed prelate as an accomplished Christian gentleman, a learned and able theologian, an active, persevering, and laborious overseer and father in God.

Resolved, That while we cannot but regret that wonted exposure in the discharge of duty have caused him to contract the disease which has had so fatal a termination, we hold in admiration the zeal which prompted the acts deleterious to his health.

Resolved, That remembering that among the more recent acts of Bishop Wainwright, was the consecration of Zion church, we shall cherish the association thus made between our sacred edifice and his brief but arduous and enterprising Episcopate.

Resolved, That the Rector transmit the foregoing resolutions to the respected family of the deceased Bishop, and assure them of our sincere sympathy and of our prayers in their behalf.

RICHARD COX, Rector of Zion church.
JAMES VAN NORDEN, Clerk.

CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the Executive Committee of "The General Protestant Episcopal Sunday-School Union and Church Book Society was held this evening at the Depository, in consequence of the death of the Right Rev. Bishop Wainwright. Present: the Rev. Drs. Price, Higbee, Spencer, Vinton, and Lewis, the Rev. Messrs Halsey and Duffie, and Messrs. G. C. Morgan, H. E. Pierrepont, J. Buckley, Jr., W. B. Douglas, J. H. Swift, A. B. Sands, D. J. Barlow, and A. V. Blake. The Rev. Dr. Price was called to the chair. After devotional exercises by the chairman, the object of the meeting was briefly stated by the Rev. Dr. Spencer, who moved the appointment of a committee of five to prepare and report suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of this committee, in regard to the great bereavement which they and the whole Church have sustained.

Whereupon the Chair appointed the Rev. Dr Spencer, Higbee, and Vinton, and Messrs. Morgan and Swift, such Committee.

The Committee, having retired for a space, returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which it was moved should be adopted. The motion was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Lewis, who passed a high eulogium upon the character of Bishop Wainwright.

The motion being then put, the preamble and resoluions were unanimously adopted as follows:

The Executive Committee of "The Gen. Prot. Epis. S. S. Union and Church Book Society," at a special meeting called in consequence of the afflictive dispensation of Almighty God, in the removal from his earthly labors of our Rt. Rev. father, Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, D.D., D.C.L., Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New York, do hereby express their profound sense of the loss which this Society has suffered by the death of Bishop Wainwright, bowing submissively to our Heavenly Father, whose chastening hand has been laid suddenly upon us. Be it therefore

Resolved, That we revere the example of the faithful and fatherly care of Bishop Wainwright over all the institutions of the Church, and cherish especially the remembrance of his zeal and energy in behalf of the Gen. S. S. Union and Church Book Society.

That we cannot forget his self-sacrificing spirit, sparing not himself in his sickness, but, as his latest public act, willingly and cheerfully presiding at the last two and most important meetings of this committee.

That we hereby offer to the bereaved family of our deceased Bishop our sincerest sympathies, and our most earnest wishes that they may be supported and comforted in this their great affliction.

That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, duly certified by the Chairman and Secretary, be sent to Mrs. Wainwright and her family; and that a copy be also sent to the Church papers in the Diocese for publication.

After the adoption of the above resolutions, the Committee adjourned. JOSEPH H. PRICE, *Chairman.*

CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, *Secretary.*

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oct7-6m

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LITERATURE.

The Life and Epistles of St. Paul, by the Rev. W. J. Conybeare, M.A., late fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Rev. J. S. Howson, M.A., Principal of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool. 2 vols. 8vo. J. Scribner.

The main idea of these valuable and interesting volumes, than which few books can have greater claim upon the reader either for the sake of their topic or its treatment, is a reproduction of the Life and Times of St. Paul, so far as the conditions can be gathered from his own writings or the records of the New Testament; and from the vast mass of collateral testimony and information which the continued study of the political and social history, the geography, the antiquities of the many countries which he visited, has yielded to modern investigation. With first a careful study of the Bible record to the extent of a new translation of the Epistles and Speeches of St. Paul, a portion of the work undertaken by the Rev. Mr. Conybeare, we have next a collation of the contemporary matter bearing directly or remotely on the personal history of the Apostle, stopping short of, what might justly be considered irreverent, a conjectural biography; but supplying every accessory of the ancient events which can be gathered by scholarship or research. A vast deal may be accomplished in this way by filling up, as it were, the scene with the incidents and monuments of the times, without touching the main figure in a single attitude. This is a very different work from imputing imaginary conversations and dramatic acts to a personage of sacred writ; *that* may be done by an easy exercise of the mind with little study or reflection, and with a proportionately unprofitable result: *this* requires laborious study and the most conscientious investigation. It is a literary undertaking of the greatest difficulty; but it has been well achieved by the present authors.

Consider the field before them, of learned toil, in the illustration of the facts of the life, of the far traveling, many-sided Apostle to the Gentiles. To know St. Paul thoroughly, you must know the state of the ancient Jewish faith from which his new career emerged; you must know the Greek traditions and influences which surrounded his youth, and with which he had so much to do in later life; the intricacies of the Roman polity in the capitol and the provinces; the developments of the early Christianity among his brethren; the formative influences of his own high spiritual philosophy which have made his writings the guide and consolation of the religious world—the great text-books of evangelical faith and practice. A knowledge of several languages is required, and of the traditions and customs of numerous countries; the history of the several states, and the biography of remarkable individuals. It is not only, too, what remains to us in the past which has to be studied, but the living records of monuments and geographical position, in the present. How many books of linguists, antiquarians, historians, critics, geographers, travelers, divines, must be thoroughly examined and known, to bring together the stores of knowledge and intellectual deductions of the book! What was to be done by the study of his Epistles, of the record of his life in the Acts; by collation of ancient authorities and the labors of modern German scholars and others, has been pursued with exemplary diligence. The result is a work of the highest interest.

In the translation of the Epistles, Mr. Conybeare has been influenced by the desire to convey the exact meaning of the Apostle at once, by the use of a greater amplification or paraphrase than the translators of the Bible allowed themselves; to correct any imperfections which may have crept in through the lesss complete knowledge of Greek when the authorized translation was made, and to adopt the style of the present day. In doing this, it was wisely resolved to make a new translation, rather than merely interpolate the changes with the adopted version. While this has been done, whatever may be gained in clearness of perception, it is worth noting that the standard value of the received translation remains unimpaired in its great features of eloquence and purity of statement; indeed that its peculiar merits are enhanced, as they have often been before, by contrast with this new effort, which is not, however, intended to supplant the usual text, but to illustrate it.

Perhaps the richest portions of this book are its archæological and geographical chapters, for which there is ample provocation and material in the varied life of the great Missionary Apostle, which led him through so many phases of the ancient civilization, in so many countries and provinces from his birth-place in Asia Minor, through the several regions of that vast and then populous clime; his career in Judea; his visits to Macedonia; the islands of the Mediterranean; his association with the most famous cities of the ancient world; Athens, Corinth, and Rome, where the thronging events of his busy existence, which had encountered so many journeys and perils, were at last closed.

Of the stores of charmed association suggested by the incidents of St. Paul's career, which may be gathered by the travellers of the present day, or, what is more to the purpose to a far greater number of people, may be appropriated by the mind's eye in the ample stock of reading here accumulated, some idea may be formed from the few brief allusions of a passage in the Preface:—

> We remember with pleasure that the earth, the sea, and the sky still combine for us in the same landscapes which passed before the eyes of the wayfaring Apostle. The plain of Cilicia, the snowy distances of Taurus, the cold and rapid stream of the Cydnus, the broad Orontes under the shadow of its steep banks with their thickets of jasmine and oleander; the hills which "stand about Jerusalem," the "arched fountains cold" in the ravines below, and those "flowery brooks beneath, that wash their hallowed feet;" the capes and islands of the Grecian Sea, the craggy summit of Areopagus, the land-locked harbor of Syracuse, the towering cone of Etna, the voluptuous loveliness of the Campanian shore; all these remain to us, the imperishable handiwork of nature. We can still look upon the same trees and flowers which he saw clothing the mountains, giving color to the plains, or reflected in the rivers; we may think of him among the palms of Syria, the cedars of Lebanon, the olives of Attica, the green Isthmian pines of Corinth, whose leaves wove those "fading garlands," which he contrasts with the "incorruptible crown," the prize for which he fought. Nay we can even still look upon some of the works of man which filled him with wonder, or moved him to indignation. The temples "made with hands" which rose before him—the very apotheosis of idolatry—on the Acropolis, still stand in almost undiminished majesty and beauty. The mole on which he landed at Puteoli still stretches its ruins into the blue waters of the bay. The remains of the Baian Villas whose marble porticoes he then beheld glittering in the sunset—his first specimen of Italian luxury—still are seen along the shore. We may still enter Rome as he did by the same Appian Road, through the same Capenian Gate, and wander among the ruins of "Cæsar's palace" on the Palatine, while our eye rests upon the same aqueduct radiating over the Campagna to the unchanging hills.

This is carried out with unflagging industry and spirit. Those who know from what dry sources of philosophy, examination of coins and other antiquities, overlaid with musty and unprofitable learning, from how many slight and incidental sources these materials must be gathered, will be prepared to appreciate the natural and glowing style in which the facts are set in these pages,—the accuracy of which is specially guarantied by the references and original passages printed in the notes.

There is one especial trait of the style which occurs so often that it becomes quite a feature of the book—the illustration of ancient manners and characteristics by parallel usages or facts in modern times. It gives to the work constant freshness and a species of contemporary interest.

From a work which offers so many points a selection of passages is both difficult and easy. In despair of finding any comprehensive enough to include its whole scope, we take several which lie at our hand.

Here is a leading remark on the association of the three languages and nations in the work of Christianity:

JEWS, GREEKS AND ROMANS.

> They were "the three peoples of God's election; two for things temporal, and one for things eternal. Yet even in the things eternal they were allowed to minister. Greek cultivation and Roman polity prepared men for Christianity." These three peoples stand in the closest relation to the whole human race. The Christian, when he imagines himself among those spectators who stood round the cross, and gazes in spirit upon that "superscription," which the Jewish scribe, the Greek proselyte, and the Roman soldier could read, each in his own tongue, feels that he is among those who are the representatives of all humanity. In the ages which precede the crucifixion, these three languages were like threads which guided us through the labyrinth of history. And they are still among the best guides of our thought, as we travel through the ages which succeed it. How great has been the honor of the Greek and Latin tongues! They followed the fortunes of a triumphant Church. Instead of heathen languages, they gradually became Christian. As before they had been employed to express the best thoughts of unassisted humanity, so afterwards they became the exponents of Christian doctrine and the channels of Christian devotion. The words of Plato and Cicero fell from the lips and pen of Chrysotom and Augustine. And still those two languages are associated together in the work of Christian education, and made the instruments of training the minds of the young in the greatest nations of the earth. And how deep and pathetic is the interest which attaches to the Hebrew! Here the thread seems to be broken. "Jesus, King of the Jews," in Hebrew characters. It is like the last word of the Jewish Scriptures—the last warning of the chosen people. A cloud henceforth is upon the people and the language of Israel. "Blindness in part is happened unto Israel, till the fulness of the Gentiles be come in." Once again Jesus, after His ascension, spake openly from Heaven "in the Hebrew tongue" (Acts xxvi. 14): but the words were addressed to that Apostle who was called to preach the Gospel to the philosophers of Greece, and in the emperor's palace at Rome.

A suggestion growing out of the consideration of the birth and early devout religious education of St. Paul:—

OF THE TRIBE OF BENJAMIN.

> Above all, he would be familiar with the destinies of his own illustrious tribe. The life of the timid Patriarch, the father of the twelve; the sad death of Rachel near the city where the Messiah was to be born; the loneliness of Jacob, who sought to comfort himself in Benoni "the son of her sorrow," by calling him Benjamin "the son of his right hand;" and then the youthful days of the youngest of the twelve brethren, the famine, and the journeys into Egypt, the severity of Joseph, and the wonderful story of the silver cup in the mouth of the sack; these are the narratives to which he listened with intense and eager interest. How little was it imagined that, as Benjamin was the youngest and most honored of the Patriarchs, so this listening child of Benjamin should be associated with the twelve servants of the Messiah of God, the last and most illustrious of the Apostles! But many years of ignorance were yet to pass away, before that mysterious Providence, which brought Benjamin to Joseph in Egypt, should bring his descendant to the knowledge and love of Jesus, the Son of Mary. Some of the early Christian writers see in the dying benediction of Jacob, when he said that "Benjamin should ravin as a wolf, in the morning devour the prey, and at night divide the spoil," a prophetic intimation of him who, in the morning of his life, should tear the sheep of God, and in its evening feed them, as the teacher of the nations. When St. Paul was a child and learnt the words of this saying, no Christian thoughts were associated with it, or with that other more peaceful prophecy of Moses, when he said of Benjamin, "The beloved of the Lord shall dwell in safety by Him: and the Lord shall cover him all the day long, and he shall dwell between His shoulders." But he was familiar with the prophetical words, and could follow in imagination the fortunes of the sons of Benjamin, and knew how they went through the wilderness with Rachel's other children, the tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh, forming with them the third of the four companies on the march, and reposing with them at night on the west of the encampment. He heard how their lands were assigned to them in the promised country along the borders of Judah: and how Saul, whose name he bore, was chosen from the tribe which was the smallest, when "little Benjamin" became the "ruler" of Israel. He knew that when the ten tribes revolted, Benjamin was faithful: and he learnt to follow his honorable history even in the dismal years of the Babylonian Captivity, when Mordecai, "a Benjamite who had been carried away," saved the nation: and when, instead of destruction, "The Jews," through him, "had light, and gladness, and joy, and honor; and in every province, and in every city, whithersoever the king's commandment and his decree came, the Jews had joy and gladness, a feast and a good day. And many of the people of the land became Jews; for the fear of the Jews fell upon them."

One of the many geographical pictures at the different stages of his pilgrimage:—

HIS HOME AT TARSUS.

> But though a cloud rests on the actual year of St. Paul's birth, and the circumstances of his father's household must be left to imagination, we have the great satisfaction of knowing the exact features of the scenery in the midst of which his childhood was spent. The plain, the mountain, the river, and the sea still remain to us. The rich harvests of corn still grow luxuriantly after the rains in spring. The same tents of goat's hair are still seen covering the plains in the busy harvest. There is the same solitude and silence in the intolerable heat and dust of the summer. Then, as now, the mothers and children of Tarsus went out in the cool evenings, and looked from the gardens round the city, or from their terraced roofs upon the heights of Taurus. The same sunset lingered on the pointed summits. The same shadows gathered in the deep ravines. The river Cydnus has suffered some changes in the course of 1,800 years. Instead of rushing, as in the time of Xenophon, like the Rhone at Geneva, in a stream of two hundred feet broad through the city, it now flows idly past it on the east. The Channel, which floated the ships of Antony and Cleopatra, is now filled up; and wide and unhealthy lagoons occupy the place of the ancient docks. But its upper waters still flow, as formerly, cold and clear from the snows of Taurus: and its waterfalls still break over the same rocks, when the snows are melting, like the Rhine at Schaffhausen. We find a pleasure in thinking that the footsteps of the young Apostle often wandered by the side of this stream, and that his eyes often looked on these falls. We can hardly believe that he who spoke to the Lystrians of the "rain from heaven," and the "fruitful seasons," and of the "living God who made heaven and earth and the sea," could have looked with indifference on beautiful and impressive scenery. Gamaliel was celebrated for his love of nature: and the young Jew, who was destined to be his most famous pupil, spent his early days in the close neighborhood of much that was well adapted to foster such a taste. Or if it be thought that in attributing such feelings to him we are writing in the spirit of modern times; and if it be contended that he would be more influenced by the realities of human life than by the impressions of nature,—then let the youthful Saul be imagined on the banks of the Cydnus, where it flowed through the city in a stream less clear and fresh, where the wharves were covered with merchandise, in the midst of groups of men in various costumes, speaking various dialects. St. Basil says, that in his day Tarsus was a point of union for Syrians, Cilicians, Isaurians, and Cappadocians. To these we must add the Greek merchant, and the agent of Roman luxury. And one more must be added—the Jew—even then the pilgrim of Commerce, trading with every nation, and blending with none. In this mixed company, Saul, at an early age, might become familiar with the activities of life and the diversities of human character, and even in his childhood make some acquaintance with those various races, which in his manhood he was destined to influence.

A notice of the teacher whose personal character seems greatly to have influenced the Apostle:—

GAMALIEL.

> The most eminent ornament of this school of Hillel was Gamaliel, whose fame is celebrated in the Talmud. Hillel was the father of Simeon, and Simeon the father of Gamaliel. It has been imagined by some that Simeon was the same old man who took the infant Saviour in his arms, and pronounced the *Nunc Dimittis*. It is difficult to give a conclusive proof of this; but there is no doubt that this Gamaliel was the same who wisely pleaded the cause of St. Peter and the other Apostles, and who had previously educated the future Apostle, St. Paul. His learning was so eminent, and his character so revered, that he is one of the seven who alone among Jewish doctors have been honored with the title of "Rabban." As Aquinas, among the schoolmen, was called *Doctor Angelicus*, and Bonventura *Doctor Seraphicus*, so Gamaliel was called the "Beauty of the Law;" and it is a saying of the Talmud, that "since Rabban Gamaliel died, the glory of the law has ceased." He was a Pharisee; but anecdotes are told of him which show that he was not trammelled by the narrow bigotry of the sect. He bathed once at Ptolemais in an apartment where a statue was erected to a heathen goddess; and being asked how he could reconcile this with the Jewish law, he replied, that the bath was there before the statue; that the bath was not made for the goddess, but the statue for the bath. He had no antipathy to the Greek learning. He rose above the prejudices of his party. Our impulse is to class him with the best of Pharisees, like Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathæa. Candor and wisdom seem to have been the features of his character; and this agrees with what we read of him in the Acts of the Apostles, that he was "had in reputation of all the people," and with his honest and intelligent argument when Peter was brought before the Council. It has been imagined by some that he became a Christian: and why he did not become so is known only to Him who understands the secrets of the human heart. But he lived and died a Jew; and a well-known prayer against Christian heretics was composed or sanctioned by him. He died eighteen years before the destruction of Jerusalem, about the time of St. Paul's shipwreck at Malta, and was buried with great honor. Another of his pupils, Onkelos, the author of the celebrated Targum, raised to him such a funeral-pile of rich materials as had never been known, except at the burial of a king.
>
> If we were briefly to specify the three effects which the teaching and example of Gamaliel may be supposed to have produced on the mind of St. Paul, they would be as follows:—candor and honesty of judgment,—a willingness to study and make use of Greek authors,—and a keen and watchful enthusiasm for the Jewish law.

The arrival of Paul at Athens of course affords opportunity for the fullest development of the plan of the work, "to give a living picture of St. Paul, and of the circumstances by which he was surrounded." We have a description of the city, its antiquities, present remains, the religion and philosophy which in its usefulness to the scholar transcends the immediate object of the narrative. We do not know where a clearer view can be obtained within the same compass. Here is a sketch of the point of the city, the Acropolis, at the time when the Apostle addressed the "men of Athens," announcing the one Deity among the numerous objects of pagan devotion:—

THE ACROPOLIS.

> The feeling of the Athenians with regard to the Acropolis was well, though fancifully, expressed by the rhetorician who said that it was the middle space of five concentric circles of a shield, whereof the outer four were Athens, Attica, Greece, and the world. The platform of the Acropolis was a museum of art, of history, and of religion. The whole was "one vast composition of architecture and sculpture, dedicated to the national glory and to the worship of the gods." By one approach only—through the Propylæa built by Pericles—could this sanctuary be entered. If St. Paul went up that steep ascent on the western front of the rock, past the Temple of Victory, and through that magnificent portal, we know nearly all the features of the idolatrous spectacle he saw before him. At the entrance, in conformity with his attributes, was the statue of Mercurious Propylæus. Further on, within the vestibule of the beautiful enclosure, were the statues of Venus and the Graces. The recovery of one of those who had labored among the edifices of the Acropolis was commemorated by a dedication to Minerva as the goddess of Health. There was a shrine of Diana, whose image had been wrought by Praxiteles. Intermixed with what had reference to divinities, were the memorials of eminent men and of great victories. The statue of Pericles, to whom the glory of the Acropolis was due, remained there for centuries. Among the sculptures on the south wall was one which recorded a victory we have alluded to,—that of Attalus over the Galatians. Nor was the Roman power without its representatives on this proud pedestal of Athenian glory. Before the entrance were statues of Agrippa and Agustus; and at the eastern extremity of the esplanade a temple was erected in honor of Rome and the emperor. But the main characteristics of the place were mythological and religious, and truly Athenian. On the wide leveled area were such groups as the following:—Theseus contending with the Minotaur; Hercules strangling the serpents; the Earth imploring showers from Jupiter; Minerva causing the olive to sprout while Neptune raises the waves. The mention of this last group raises our thoughts to the *Parthenon*—the Virgin's House—the glorious temple which rose in the proudest period of Athenian history to the honor of Minerva, and which ages of war and decay have only partially defaced. The sculptures on one of its pediments represented the birth of the goddess: those on the other depicted her contest with Neptune. Under the outer cornice were groups representing the victories achieved by her champions. Round the inner frieze was the long series of the Panathenaic procession. Within was the colossal statue of ivory and gold, the work of Phidias, unrivaled in the world, save only by the Jupiter Olympus of the same famous artist. This was not the only statue of the Virgin Goddess within the sacred precincts; the Acropolis boasted of three Minervas. The oldest and most venerated was in the small irregular temple called the Erectheium, which contained the mystic olive-tree of Minerva and the mark of Neptune's trident. This statue, like that of Diana at Ephesus (Acts xix. 35), was believed to have fallen from heaven. The third, though less sacred than the Minerva Polias, was the most conspicuous of all. Formed from the brazen spoils of the battle of Marathon, it rose in gigantic proportions above all the buildings of the Acropolis, and stood with spear and shield as the tutelary divinity of Athens and Attica. It was the statue which may have caught the eye of St. Paul himself, from the deck of the vessel in which he sailed round Sunium to the Piræus. Now he had landed in Attica, and beheld all the wonders of that city which divides with one other city all the glory of heathen antiquity. Here, by the statue of *Minerva Promachus*, he could reflect on the meaning of the objects he had seen in his progress. His path had been among the forms of great men and deified heroes, among the temples, the statues, the altars of the gods of Greece. He had seen the creations of mythology represented to the eye, in every form of beauty and grandeur, by the sculptor and the architect. And the one overpowering result was this:—"His spirit was stirred within him, when he saw the city wholly given to idolatry."

These passages witness sufficiently to the learning and manner of the work. Written by two clergymen of established literary reputation in the English Church, it is reverent in its treatment, and ably turns the labors of mere learning to the uses of piety.

The present edition is a reprint of the entire English copy in quarto, omitting only the larger engravings by Bartlett, which have figured in other works, and are not necessary in this. It is in two octavo volumes, retains all the maps, scenery and costume sketches, engravings of coins, &c., and is sold at a price—six dollars for the two volumes—which puts it within the reach of most scholars and families, with whom it should be found an unfailing source of intellectual delight and moral cultivation.

Literary Recreations and Miscellanies. By John G. Whittier, author of "Margaret Smith's Journal," "Old Portraits," &c. Ticknor & Fields.

One of the pleasantest miscellany volumes which Whittier has given to the public out of his storehouse of poetical sensibilities and thoughtful benevolence. Of Quaker origin, but, like his favorite Horace, not addicted to slavish admiration of the words of the spiritual masters of any sect, we need not look to him for any form of orthodoxy, but will, if we are wise, accept what is generous and noble in his experiences. His family traditions, derived from the old Puritan persecutions of his brethren, who made small allowances for the inner spiritual gifts of the disciples of George Fox, may permit him some variations from the New England discipline; but for the most part, he speaks kindly of all, can quote good Bishop Hall with feeling, as well as Channing, and is even less of a fanatic on the special topic of his aversion, negro slavery, than he has been sometimes apprehended. As he grows philosophic in his later writings, there is, or should be, a greater tendency to moderation in all things. We are not now however, discussing his doctrines or politics, whatever they may be. We do not ask him for creeds or constitutions. He is neither a divine nor a statesman. But as a poetical interpreter of New England life and nature, he offers us many agreeable pages from which we may derive equal pleasure and profit.

Passing our eye rapidly over his new volume, we find in it traces of all his peculiar studies; his opposition to injustice; his love of imaginative legend; his kindly vein of philosophizing, seeking to amend the evil in the world by turning it into good; his taste for what is characteristic and biographical in books; his love of old New England history; his patient observation of the traits of nature.

Not the least inviting of the sketches in which he tells us of all these things, is the series of half-a-dozen chapters entitled "*My Summer with Dr. Singletary.*" He calls it a fragment: it is one which we may wish continued. The Doctor is an old village physician, a benevolent speculative man, easy in his temperament, practical in his way of doing good. The supposed narrator of his ways and doings is thrown upon his society in an effort to secure health by a sojourn in the New England seaport town in which the Doctor resided. His company is found tonic and medicinal, as well as the sea breezes by which he was surrounded. The reader of New England biography, who has met with many of his traits among veritable personages, the divines and students of Harvard, who have engrafted the individualities of retirement upon their early culture, will be prepared for the Doctor by this preliminary flourish to his memory.

> Dr. Singletary is dead!
>
> Well, what of it? All who live die sooner or later; and pray who was Dr. Singletary, that his case should claim particular attention?
>
> Why, in the first place, Dr. Singletary, as a man, born to our common inheritance of joy and sorrow, earthly instincts and heavenward aspirations,—our brother in sin and suffering, wisdom and folly, love, and pride, and vanity,—has a claim upon the universal sympathy. Besides, whatever the living man may have been, death has now invested him with its great solemnity. He is with the immortals. For him the dark curtain has been lifted. The weaknesses, the follies, and the repulsive mental and personal idiosyncrasies which may have kept him without the sphere of our respect and sympathy have now fallen off, and he stands radiant with the transfiguration of eternity, God's child, our recognized and acknowledged brother.
>
> Dr. Singletary is dead. He was an old man, and seldom, of latter years, ventured beyond the precincts of his neighborhood. He was a single man, and his departure has broken no circle of family affection. He was little known to the public, and is now little missed. The village newspaper simply appended to its announcement of his decease the customary *post mortem* compliment, "Greatly respected by all who knew him;" and in the annual catalogue of his *alma mater* an asterisk has been added to his name, over which perchance some gray-haired survivor of his class may breathe a sigh as he calls up the image of the fresh-faced, bright-eyed boy, who, aspiring, hopeful, vigorous, started with him on the journey of life—a sigh rather for himself than for its unconscious awakener.

We next take a stroll through the village, which furnishes us an aggregate of the peculiarities of the Eastern coast towns, under the title "Peewawkin on the Tocketuck."

> The little villiage of Peewawkin at this period was a well-preserved specimen of the old, quiet, cozy hamlets of New England. No huge factory threw its evil shadow over it; no smoking demon of an engine dragged its long train through the streets; no steamboat puffed at its wharves, or ploughed up the river, like the enchanted ship of the Ancient Mariner,—
>
> "Against the wind, against the tide,
> Steadied with upright keel."
>
> The march of mind had not overtaken it. It had neither printing press nor lyceum. As the fathers had done before them, so did its inhabitants at the time of my visit. There was little or no competition in their business; there were no rich men, and none that seemed over-anxious to become so. Two or three small vessels were annually launched from the carpenters' yards on the river. There was a blacksmith's shop, with its clang of iron and roar of bellows; a pottery, garnished with is course earthen ware; a store, where molasses, sugar, and spices were sold on one side, and calicoes, tape, and ribbons on the other. Three or four small schooners annually left the wharves for the St. George's and Labrador fisheries. Just back of the village a bright, noisy stream gushing out, like a merry laugh, from the walnut and oak woods which stretched back far to the north through a narrow break in the hills, turned the great wheel of a gristmill, and went frolicking away, like a wicked Undine, under the very windows, of the brown, lilac-shaded house of Deacon Warner, the miller, as if to tempt the good man's handsome daughters to take lessons in dancing. At one end of the little crescent-shaped village, at the corner of the main road and the green lane to Deacon Warner's mill, stood the school-house,—a small, ill-used, Spanish-brown building,—its patched windows bearing unmistakable evidence of the mischievous character of its inmates. At the other end, further up the river, on a rocky knoll open to all the winds, stood the meeting house,—old, two story, and full of windows,—its gilded weather-cock glistening in the sun. The bell in its belfry had been brought from France by Skipper Evans in the latter part of the last century. Solemnly baptised and consecrated to some holy saint, it had called to prayer the veiled sisters of a convent and tolled heavily in the masses for the dead. At first some of the church felt misgivings as to the propriety of hanging a Popish bell in a Puritan steeple house; but their objections were overruled by the minister, who wisely maintained, that, if Moses could use the borrowed jewels and ornaments of the Egyptians to adorn and beautify the ark of the Lord, it could not be amiss to make a Catholic bell do service in an Orthodox belfry. The space between the school and the meeting house was occupied by some fifteen or twenty dwellings, many colored and diverse in age and appearance. Each one had its green yard in front, its rose bushes and lilacs. Great elms, planted a century ago, stretched and interlocked their heavy arms across the street. The mill stream, which found its way into the Tocketuck near the centre of the village, was spanned by a rickety wooden bridge, rendered picturesque by a venerable and gnarled white oak which hung over it, with its great roots half bared by the water and twisted among the mossy stones of the crumbling abutment.

A story of the Doctor's match-making is too long for us to quote; but we may commend its moral. A young girl is entrapped by the arts of a dashing writing master, who came to the place, and who leaves her broken hearted. She repairs the wrong society had suffered by her misfortune and misconduct, becoming a patient, charitable nurse of the sick; and in the end is married to the sailor from whose affections she had been so unhappily diverted. There are such or similar cases in the world where this lesson of forgiveness may not be thrown away.

In another chapter there is a talk on the poet Horace. You may always test the refinement of a scholar by approaching him on this inviting text.

Whittier, or, rather, good Dr. Singleton, did not read the pleasant epicurean bard, who was so wise in spite of himself, without catching the pathos in his merriment. We see the old Egyptian skeleton at the feast of the heathen poet, approaching through the glitter of the lights and vine leaves.

TALK ABOUT HORACE.

> We were now in the doctor's favorite place of resort, green, cool, quiet, and sightly withal. The keen light revealed every object in the long valley below us; the fresh west wind fluttered the oak leaves above; and the low voice of the water, coaxing or scolding its way over bare roots or mossy stones, was just audible.
>
> "Doctor," said I, "this spring, with the oak hanging over it, is, I suppose, your Fountain of Bandusia. You remember what Horace says of his spring, which yielded such cool refreshment when the dogstar had set the day on fire. What a fine picture he gives us of this charming feature of his little farm!"
>
> The doctor's eye kindled. "I'm glad to see you like Horace; not merely as a clever satirist and writer of amatory odes, but as a true lover of Nature. How pleasant are his simple and beautiful descriptions of his yellow, flowing Tiber, the herds and herdsmen, the harvesters, the grape vintage, the varied aspects of his Sabine retreat in the fierce summer heats, or when the snowy forehead of Soracte purpled in winter sunsets! Scattered through his odes and the occasional poems which he addresses to his city friends, you find these graceful and inimitable touches of rural beauty, each a picture in itself."
>
> "It is long since I have looked at my old school-day companions the classics," said Elder Staples, "but I remember Horace only as a light, witty, careless epicurean, famous for his lyrics in praise of Falernian wine and questionable women."
>
> "Somewhat too much of that, doubtless," said the doctor; "but to me Horace is serious, and profoundly suggestive, nevertheless. Had I laid him aside on quitting college, as you did, I should perhaps have only remembered such of his epicurean lyrics as recommended themselves to the warm fancy of boyhood. Ah, Elder Staples, there was a time when the Lyces and Glyceras of the poet were no fiction to us. They played blind-man's buff with us in the farmer's kitchen, sang with us in the meeting house, and romped and laughed with us at huskings and quilting parties. Grandmothers and sober spinsters as they now are, the change in us is perhaps greater than in them."
>
> "Too true," replied the elder, the smile which had just played over his pale face fading into something sadder than its habitual melancholy. "The living companions of our youth, whom we daily meet, are more strange to us than the dead in yonder graveyard. *They* alone remain unchanged!"
>
> "Speaking of Horace," continued the doctor, in a voice slightly husky with feeling, "he gives us glowing descriptions of his winter circles of friends, where mirth and wine, music and beauty, charm away the hours, and of summer-day recreations beneath the vine-wedded elms of the Tiber, or on the breezy slopes of Soracte; yet I seldom read them without a feeling of sadness. A low wail of inappeasable sorrow, an undertone of dirges, mingles with his gay melodies. His immediate horizon is bright with sunshine; but beyond is a land of darkness, the light whereof is darkness. It is walled about by the everlasting night. The skeleton sits at his table; a shadow of the inevitable terror rests upon all his pleasant pictures. He was without God in the world; he had no clear abiding hope of a life beyond that which was hastening to a close. Eat and drink, he tells us; enjoy present health and competence; alleviate present evils, or forget them, in social intercourse, in wine, music, and sensual indulgence; for to-morrow we must die. Death was in his view no mere change of condition and relation; it was the black end of all. It is evident that he placed no reliance on the mythology of his time, and that he regarded the fables of the Elysian Fields and their dim and wandering ghosts simply in the light of convenient poetic fictions for illustration and imagery. Nothing can, in my view, be sadder than his attempts at consolation for the loss of friends. Witness his Ode to Virgil on the death of Quintilius. He tells his illustrious friend simply that his calamity is without hope, irretrievable, and eternal; that it is idle to implore the gods to restore the dead; and that, although his lyre may be more sweet than that of Orpheus, he cannot reanimate the shadow of his friend nor persuade 'the ghost-compelling god' to unbar the gates of death. He urges patience as the sole resource. He alludes not unfrequently to his own death in the same despairing tone. In the Ode to Torquatus—one of the most beautiful and touching of all he has written—he sets before his friend, in melancholy contrast, the return of the seasons, and of the moon renewed in brightness, with the end of man, who sinks into the endless dark, leaving nothing save ashes and shadows. He then, in the true spirit of his philosophy, urges Torquatus to give his present hour and wealth to pleasures and delights, as he had no assurance of to-morrow."

We might quote many passages like these with a musical strain running through them, indicative of the refined, cultivated nature of the writer. Many of the essays, we find, have been contributed to the newspapers of the day. It is a good omen for the American press that it can sustain and cherish such delicate offerings.

The Lord's Prayer.—What, then, shall one feel in the presence of this blessed prayer? It is the Lord's prayer. It has been the prayer of His universal Church! It was this that our mother taught us. It was the sacred sentences of this prayer that first opened our infant lips with the language of devotion. It is dear to our memory. It is full of the mistts and budding desires of childhood. It is perfumed with parents' love. It is full of suggestions of home, brother, and sister, and mother. It was the *evening* prayer. When the sun had gone down, when shadows stretched themselves forth more widely, when the evening star hung silent over tho horizon, when evening insects were full of chirpings, and the belated bat flung himself noiselessly about for his food; then, in the hush of the day, bended before a mother's knee, with little hands innocently put together, and held in hers, with stammering repetition, we echo with our child's voice, the soft, low voice of mother as she uttered with love and awe this divinest prayer. It is, therefore, as sacred as use, as love, as memory, as devotion, as the hope of heaven, and the love of goodness, can make it! No using will wear it away. It is like the atmosphere. Stones crumble under continued footsteps, the hardest wood will wear under the softest hands that do ply it for years; but one may rush through the air forever, and *it* cannot be chafed or worn. It has recovering force like fabled spritual natures, when wounded, with instant power to heal itself. And like that ethereal sunlit atmosphere is this divine prayer, that remains fresh in everlasting youth; no uttering can make it trite, no frequency can wear it out, no repetitions can tire the soul of it. It begins life with us, it goes through life dearer at every period; and when age begins to shiver and tremble among our decayed boughs, this is that which, like the damsel sought out for David, lies in our bosom, and lends us warmth, and breathes another life into our decaying life!

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THOMAS FAYE & CO., Importers and Manufacturers,
jy8-6m † 257 Broadway, directly opposite the City Hall.

LOOKING-GLASSES, LOOKING-GLASS PLATES, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES.—JOHN S. WILLARD, No. **440** Pearl street, offers at wholesale and retail a large assortment of Gilt, Rosewood, Black Walnut, and Mahogany O G Band and Bevil Looking-Glasses, French and German Looking-Glass Plates, Plate Glass, and Gilt Mouldings. Rich Ornamental MANTEL and PIER Glasses. Portrait and Picture FRAMES, of all kinds and descriptions, constantly on hand and made to order.
JOHN S. WILLARD, Importer and Manufacturer; Warehouse, No. 440 Pearl, between Chatham and Madison streets. *m11-1y

JOHN T. BUDD'S First Premium RANGES, also, Manufacturer and Proprietor of Lockwood's Cooking and Laundry Ranges, No. 616 Broadway, New York.
Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Parlor Grates and Stoves Cleaned, Re-set and Repaired, Mason Work, Flagging, Paving, Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Work. Furniture for all kinds of Ranges on hand and mad o order. je17-1y

SHOW CASES!—FRASER'S FIRST PREMIUM SHOW CASE Warereems, corner of Reade and Hudson street, near the Hudson River Railroad Passenger Station.
The proprietor of this establishment would respectfully invite the attention of storekeepers to his elegant assortment of Silver Plated, Rose Wood, Satin Wood, German Silver, Mahogany, and Black Walnut Show Cases, which for beauty of style and finish are unequalled by any other establishment in the world. Silver Plated Cases with single lights on the top, from 6 to 14 feet long, constantly on hand. Cases fitted up with Jewel Trays.
Orders per mail, with city reference, promptly attended to.
New York, May, 1854. my20-1y

SHOW CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, **16** North William (near Chatham) street, New York, manufacturers of all kinds of Show Cases. A good assortment kept constantly on hand. Orders promptly executed.
Silver and German Silver Cases always on hand. my27-1y

MRS. J. H. HODGE, LADIES' DRESS TRIMMING AND FANCY GOODS, viz. Fringes, Gimps, and Braids, all kinds; Embroidery and Sewing Silks; Purse Twist; Clasps; Steel Gold, and Silver Beads; Beads, all kinds; Buttons, all kinds; Laces and Embroideries, all kinds; also Gimpun Laces, Zephyr Worsted, Ladies' Dress Caps, Chenille all kinds, Marselenes and Lining Silks, Wool Wadding, French Wadding, and Cotton Wadding, Chemisettes and Undersleeves embroidered, Hosiery, and Gloves, Fancy Goods in general, Ribbons and Velvet Ribbons, &c.
☞ One Price only; No Deviation. Kid Gloves cleaned.
Mrs. Hodge's stock of Trimmings and Ribbons are unsurpassed, either in quality, quantity, variety or low prices. Hers is a regularly-assorted Ladies' Trimming and Variety store. She is always supplied with the new styles at the earliest moment. No. 141 Atlantic street South Brooklyn je3-1y

BURGESS' DAGUERREOTYPES, 293 Broadway, five doors above the Irving House. Likenesses taken in all the various styles of the art. Daguerreotypes copied, &c.
☞ Entire satisfaction guaranteed, au19-6m

G. A. HUNTER, MERCHANT TAILOR, **290** Bowery, third door above Houston street, New York,—keeps constantly on hand a great variety of Ready-made Garments, of the latest and most fashionable styles.
N. B. Every article made to order, at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.
Gents' Furnishing Goods je3-1y

WHITE, THE HATTER, **212** Broadway, corner Fulton street, has on hand at all times, a very extensive assortment of all kinds of Hats and Caps. His Gentleman's Hat cannot be surpassed by any house in this city. Soft Hats for travelling of all descriptions. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of all kinds; Carpet Bags and Valises.
GEO. W. WHITE.
A large quantity of Straw Goods of all the latest styles. ap15-1y

CARRIAGES.—ISAAC MIX jr. has on hand at his Repository, No. 440 Broadway, a splendid assortment of every description of VEHICLES and HARNESSES. Having been engaged in manufacturing Carriages for more than twenty years, and having a full knowledge of the styles of Vehicles best adapted to the several sections of the United States, he would invite purchasers to call and examine his stock, all of which are warranted to be made in the very best manner and of the best material, and are offered for sale at the lowest Factory prices. f4-1y

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a store in the above line, where he keeps a large assortment of Account Books of almost every description, as well as **Copying-Letter Books** and Copying Presses, constantly on hand, and furnishes books ruled and bound to particular patterns at the shortest notice, in the most approved styles and *at the lowest prices*; an assertion, the truth of which the subscriber would be glad to see tested by merchants and others, being about to supply themselves with new account books. He keeps also a general assortment of almost every article in the Stationery line, domestic and imported Cap and Letter paper, India paper for Lithographers and Plate Printers, &c Orders for JOB PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHIC WORK of every description, and BOOKBINDING in common or in th most elegant style, attended to very carefully and with dispatch.
m11-1y JOSEPH CAHN, 58 Dey street, New York.

JAMES PESCOTT, for fifteen years Sexton of St. John's church, Brooklyn, and general furnishing undertaker, keeps on hand at his Wareroom, 240 Washington street, opposite the church, and at his branch office, 299 Fulton avenue, all the requisites for funerals, which he furnishes at the shortest notice. Interments procured at Greenwood Cemetery, and all other Grounds or vaults. Lead and Ice Coffins, when required. ☞ Attendance at all hours, Day or Night. ap29-1y

STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES, &c., manufactured by SHARP & STEEL, No. 216 Sixth avenue, N. Y. Designs and estimates sent to all parts of the country. au19-1y

G. T. GREEN'S SHIRT ESTABLISHMENT, No. 1 Astor House, New York.
Orders punctually filled. Programme, by which every gentleman can measure himself.
G. T. GREEN respectfully announces that Shirts, guarantied to fit, will be forwarded to any part of the Union, the British Provinces, or elsewhere, on receiving from the parties sending the orders, their personal measurement, in inches, according to the formula given below.
☞ Remember, the size must be carefully and accurately taken, as all necessary allowances are made by the cutters of the establishment.
1st. Size around the neck.
2d. " " wrist.
3d. " " chest, immediately under the arm pits.
4th. Size across the shoulder.
5th. Length of arm, from the point of the shoulder to the wrist joint.
6th. Hight of the person, from the shoulder *to the knee pan.*
7th. The desired height of the collar, and any other directions as regards, style, fashion, etc.
This plan is quite unique, and will be of great value to gentlemen at a distance who find it impossible to obtain at home shirts that satisfy them in style and fit.
G. T. Green's Shirts being made on principles of proportion which can no more err than the result of a correct mathematical process, never fail to equal the anticipations of his customers. He will be found in his store at all hours to the day, for he gives his constant personal superintendence of the details of his business. ap8-1y

BRADY'S NATIONAL GALLERY OF DAGUERREOTYPES, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon, between Leonard and Franklin streets, New York.
Having united his two Galleries, and combined all his resources to form one establishment which shall be second to none in existence, the proprietor is prepared to execute every description of work in the highest style of the Daguerrean Art. Particular attention is given to Copying Daguerreotypes, Portraits, Statuary, &c., either at the Gallery, or at the residence of the individual.
The attention of the public is especially invited to the new style of Daguerreotypes on Paper, combining the *accuracy* of the Daguerreotype with the *coloring and artistic finish* of the finest painting, at prices so moderate as to place them within the means of all.
Strangers visiting New York are cordially invited to visit this establishment, where will be found the largest collection of life-like portraits of American and European celebrities to be seen in this country.
Open to the public at all times. sep9-1y

SCHOOLS.

CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—The Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF will re-open his Church School for Girls on Tuesday, Sept. 12th, at his residence, No. 101 West 36th street, near Broadway. The best assistance will be secured in every department. The situation is very easy of access from every part of the city by cars and stages, and additional means of conveyance will be secured if desired.

Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at Lockwood's, Crowan's, Stanford & Swords', and Miller's, Broadway: or by application, personally or by letter, to the Rector at his residence. au26-8t

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THE POLYTECHNIC AND GYMNASTIC INSTITUTE, or the SIX SELECT CHURCH SCHOOLS, No. 48 Seventh avenue, cor. 14th street, will re-open Monday, Sept. 4.

Eighty-eight pupils entered last session. We require one hundred and fifty to fill our six rooms. Every parent who visited us last session became a patron; so perfect are our plans and arrangements.

Churchmen of New York and vicinity are invited to call. sep2-3m

WM. B. STOUGHTON and the Rev. G. N. SLEIGHT, Principals.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 859 Broadway (west side—second door above 17th street). The Classical, English and Junior Departments of my school will be opened on Monday, Sept. 11th. Further particulars may be obtained at St. Mark's rectory, No. 156 Second avenue, or from circulars at the principal bookstores. [au19-8t] GEORGE C. ANTHON.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will be re-opened on Thursday, the 14th of September.

24 East 22d street. au19-8t

MRS. MEARS respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School, Nos 32 and 30 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 4th. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, or at Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son's, 411 Broadway. Mrs. M. will be at home after September 1st to receive pupils for the ensuing year. Carriages are provided in stormy weather to accommodate pupils residing at a distance. aug19-8t$

WRITING AND BOOKKEEPING taught by A. H. WHEELER, 251 Broadway, upper corner of Murray street, opposite the City Hall. Open from 9 to 11½ A. M.; from 2½ to 5 P. M.; and from 6 to 9, evenings. au19-6m

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ST. TIMOTHY'S HALL, Catonsville, Baltimore county, Maryland.—The Eleventh annual session will commence on Monday October 2d, 1854. The number of pupils being limited, early application is requested. The course of study is complete in every department. Terms $250 per annum. For prospectus and other information, address postpaid, Rev. L. VAN BOKKELEN, Rector.

au12-3m

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 134 West Thirty-fourth street,—the Misses Rohr, Principals,—will be reopened on Thursday the 14th of September, 1854.

TERMS PER ANNUM.	
Tuition in English, French and Latin, with Board, payable in advance	$350 00
Pupils under twelve	300 00
DAY PUPILS—SENIOR DEPARTMENT—PER QUARTER.	
First Division	$25 00
Second Division	20 00
JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.	
First Division	$15 00
Second Division	12 00
Third Division	10 00

French, Latin, Vocal Music, in classes. Fuel, Light and Stationery are included in these terms.

The Principals will be assisted by the best Teachers of Ancient and Modern Languages, Belles Lettres, Mathematics, Elocution, Chemistry, Philosophy, Astronomy and History.

The terms for instruction in the Spanish, Italian and German languages will be in accordance with the Professor's prices.

Instruction on the Piano Forte,	from $10 to 30	per quarter.
Use of Instrument	$5 00	“
Painting in Oil	20 00	“
Water Colours	10 00	“
Drawing	5 50	“

Each pupil is expected to be furnished with the usual articles for personal use.—Washing, $7 per quarter.

The Academic Year will extend from the 15th of September to June 22d, and is divided into four terms. Pupils will be received at any intermediate period, being charged only from the time of entrance but they will be expected to remain until the close of the year.

In cases of protracted illness a deduction for absence will be made. Bills payable quarterly in advance.

References: The Rev. Dr. Berrian, 50 Varick street; the Rev. Dr. Hobart, 10 Hubert street. jy29-6m

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MRS. F. D. MARSHALL, 401 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, L. I., *receives at her residence a few young ladies*, from the age of 7 to 13, for daily instruction in French, Music, and the usual branches of English Education.

Terms for English Studies, Writing and Arithmetic, vary from $5 to $10 per quarter, according to the age of the pupil.

French	$5	per quarter.
Music	$10	“

Mrs. MARSHALL is permitted to refer to families of the highest respectability.

401 Atlantic street, April, 1854. my20-6m

ST. MARK'S HALL.—A Church Boarding School for Boys, at Orange, N. J., twelve miles by the Morris and Essex Railroad from New York city.

The Eleventh Semi-Annual Session of this school will commence on the first Monday of November, and continue 52 weeks. Circulars containing particulars, terms, and references, may be had on application to the Rector, at Orange, the Rev. S. S. STOCKING, M.A.

sep30-6t

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, No. 48 East Twenty-fourth street, for a *limited* and *select* number of young gentlemen, will re open on the 7th of September. The School is under the Patronage of the *Provisional Bishop* of the Diocese, and *distinguished Clergymen* of the Church. Application for admission to be made to the Rector, the Rev. T. TOWELL. apl-1y

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CHESTER FEMALE INSTITUTE, Armonck, Westchester county, New York, the Rev. I. DYCKMAN VERMILYE, Rector (aided by competent assistants).

This Institution was opened for the reception of pupils, May, 1851, in a building erected for the purpose, on premises adjoining the Protestant Episcopal church.

The undertaking was commenced in the confident expectation that it would commend itself to the approbation, and secure the patronage of parents seeking a good, economical, and domestic school for their daughters.

Its peculiar advantages are—

1st, ITS DOMESTIC CHARACTER. All the pupils being required to aid, to some extent, in the domestic work of the family—such as is performed by a large proportion of the mothers of our country. The object of this is not so much to impart a knowledge of all domestic work, as to afford a useful, interesting, cheerful, and invigorating occupation, for a portion of the time not devoted to study and recitation.

2d, ITS LOCATION. Three hours' ride from New York, easy of access by Harlem Railroad to Kensico, from thence by Stage to Armonck.

THE COURSE OF STUDY comprises all the branches of a thorough English education, together with the French Language, Music, Drawing, and Painting, if desired.

The advantages of a system by which girls shall be trained to discharge, in a proper manner, those duties of after life, which adorn even the accomplished woman, must be too obvious to every thinking person to need enumeration.

Parents are assured that the strictest attention will be paid to the manners, habits, and religious principles of their daughters, and every care bestowed upon their health and comfort, which paternal solicitude can desire.

The pupils are under the constant supervision of the Rector, forming, at all times, a part of his family.

TERMS: The Terms of the School are placed at the lowest possible sum, and are, for the English Course, $75 per Session of 22 weeks, payable in advance. French (additional) $5 per quarter; Music, with the use of Piano, $10; Painting in Oil Colors, $10; Drawing, and Painting in Water Colors, $3.

The pupils furnish their own sheets, pillow-cases, towels, and napkins, silver fork and spoon.

Sessions commence on the first days of May and November.

Applications for admission to be made to the Rector.

During my recent visitation of Westchester county, I was at the "Chester Female Institute", and had the opportunity of seeing it, and making inquiries concerning it. The principles upon which this Institution is founded, I believe to be sound and practical, and such as are calculated to impart to young persons thorough instruction in the useful branches of education, under the best religious influences; and the system, I am satisfied, is faithfully and zealously carried out by the Principal and his wife, who are both well fitted for their responsible trust.

JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT,
Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

New York, June, 1853. ap16-1y

GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY, Georgetown, D. C; the Rev. WM. J CLARK and Mrs. A. H. CLARK, Principals.

The duties of this Seminary will be resumed on Friday, September 1st.

The course of studies actually pursued in this Institution embraces a higher and more thorough range than that pursued in any other Female Seminary in the Union.

The location of the Seminary is remarkable for its salubrity. The buildings are large, the rooms capacious, and the grounds for recreation are very ample.

Terms for boarding pupils, $200 per session of ten months, payable on the 1st of September and 1st of February. This charge includes boarding, tuition in English and Mathematics; room rent, fuel, lights, and washing; Music, French, and Spanish. Drawing and Painting extra. sept2-9t

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FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, Danbury, Conn.—Mrs. C. M. WHITE will re-open her School for Girls, the 1st of May next. The pupils will be subject to parental discipline, receive motherly care and attention and be faithfully taught. The location is elevated, its grounds afford ample facilities for exercise and recreation, and the house is airy and commodious. Communication by railroad twice a day.

☞ For references and terms, apply to C. H. Roach, 21 Park Place, and 826 Greenwich street, or to W. T. Pinckney, 67 Chatham street, New York. April 29, 1854-1y

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 209 Henry street, near Atlantic street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Madame Crucy will be ready for the reception of pupils on Monday the 4th of September. The teachers in the English and other departments are the best that can be procured, and no efforts are spared to render this institution as perfect in every respect as can be desired. The French department is under the particular care of one of the Misses Crucy, who has recived a diploma in Paris, and who is besides well acquainted with the Spanish language.

The establishment is located in a healthy, and agreeable situation, and every necessary arrangement has been made to ensure the comfort of the pupils. au12-3m$

DRAWING ACADEMY, 483 Broadway, New York.

S WOOD Jr., Principal.

Drawing from NATURE, by Mr. Wood's new and rapid and beautiful system—which is most highly esteemed by artists, amateurs, and others—is thoroughly taught in a short and delightful course of study. Individual instruction being given, new pupils can be received at any time. Special attention given to those who would prepare for teaching. Gallery of choice Paintings free to visitors. ☞ Mr. Wood's Drawing-Boards are superior to all others for Pastel, two-crayon, and monochromatic pictures All orders promptly filled. f25-1y

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JULIUS A. FAY'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabethtown, N. J. Pupils are fitted for any standing in college or prepared for mercantile and other active pursuits. Terms: Board and Tuition (including French), $250 per annum. Lessons in German, Music, and Drawing, constitute extra charges. All the pupils attend to French, in which department a companionable native teacher devotes all his time to their interest, and the French is made a spoken language. The German language is also pursued upon a similar plan, under the tuition of a native German, who resides in the family.

The winter session will commence on the 9th of October. Circulars furnished on application. sep9-5t$

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Prattsville, Greene county, New York. The Rt. Rev. J. M. WAINWRIGHT, D.D., D.C.L., Visitor; the Rev D. G. WRIGHT, Rector; the Rev. C. B. ELLSWORTH, A.M., Associate Principal; Mons. ANTONIO PORTO, Professor of Modern Languages and Drawing; Miss D. M. BOOTH, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The Rector receives the Pupils into his own family, where they are subjected to parental discipline, enjoy the advantages of a home, and are faithfully taught. The number is limited to twenty-five.

The village of Prattsville is thirty-six miles from Catskill, through which it has daily communication with New York, by means of stages and steamboats, or railroad. For beauty of location—amid the wild scenery of the mountains—and purity of air, it is unsurpassed.

The year is divided into two sessions—the Summer commencing the first Wednesday of May; and the Winter, the first Wednesday of November. Vacations, the months of April and October.

The Principal will receive those boys who reside in New York or vicinity, at the Astor House, preceding the commencement of each session; and, at its close, accompany them from Prattsville to the City; free of charge.

TERMS.—$250 per annum, payable semi-annually, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE; Modern Languages, each $15 per session; Music, Organ or Piano, $20; Drawing and Sketching from Nature, for which rare advantages are offered, $10 per quarter.

Each pupil furnishes his own towels, napkins, sheets, and pillow-cases; also a silver fork and spoon. Every article should be *distinctly marked* with the owner's name.

The Principal has the honor to refer to the Rt. Rev. J. M. Wainwright, D.D., D.C.L., Provisional Bishop of New York; the Hon. Zadoc Pratt, 95 Fifth avenue, New York City; Wm. K. Strong, Esq, 50 and 52 Pine street, New York City; Moses Wanzer, Esq, 146 Broadway, New York City; J. N. Balestier, Esq., 11 Nassau street, New York City; the Hon. Malbone Watson, Catskill, N. Y.; Elisha Horton, Esq., White Plains, N. Y.; S. E. Lyon, Esq., White Plains, N. Y.; Aaron Erickson, Esq., President of Union Bank, Rochester, N. Y.; G. H. Mumford, Esq., Rochester, N. Y. sep23-tf

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THE FALL TERM of Mrs. Wiltse's Seminary for Young Ladies, at Sing Sing, opens on the 1st of November. Terms $200 per annum. Circulars can be obtained at Ivison & Phinney's, 178 Fulton street; at the office of *The Churchman*; or by application to Mrs. Wiltse, Sing Sing. sep16-6t

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MRS. BODSTEIN, late JULIA L. NORTHALL, continues to give instruction in singing at her residence, 200 Bleecker street, commencing again on Monday, September 18th. Special care and attention is paid to those desirous of instruction in sacred, oratorio and classical music. Apply at No. 200 Bleecker street, or at the music stores of Messrs. Hall & Son, or Scarfenberg & Son's. se16-4t$

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' ENGLISH, FRENCH, CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 7 West 15th street, near 5th avenue. Principal Department—Number of Pupils limited to 22. Primary Department—number of Pupils limited to 20 sep16-4t$

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N. Y., Rev. WM. W. OLSSEN, M.A., Principal.—The winter term of this institution will commence on Monday, the sixth day of November next. The place is of easy access from New York city, being at a distance of one hour and a half by the Harlem railroad. For circulars containing particulars as to terms, &c., apply at No. 705 Broadway, or to the principal at Scarsdale. sep30-3m-$

COLLEGE OF ST. JAMES, MARYLAND.—The Thirteenth annual session will commence on Monday, Oct 2d, when the duties of the COLLEGE and the GRAMMAR SCHOOL will be resumed. Charge for the whole session of ten months in either department, $300; payable semi-annually in advance. For copies of the register, or for fuller information, address the rector, the Rev. Dr. Kerfoot, College of St. James P. O. au12-8t

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MISS ADRAIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., will be re-opened on Sept. 13th. sep2-8t$

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

January 1st, 1854, **CAPITAL** (drawing Interest) **$1,774,005.**

STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., on the 1st day of January 1854.

Offices { 151 Market street, Newark.
11 Wall street, New York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1853			$1,559,092 12
Premiums received during the year		$481,042 85	
Interest received during the year		93,234 55	
Total receipts for 1853		$574,277 40	
For losses unpaid Jan. 1st, 1853, $ 33,200			
For losses of the year * 1853, 113,100			
For purch'se of policies surrender'd	41,124 35		
For salar's, taxes, postage, exch'ge,	20,204 59		
For commissions to agents	28,161 72		
For physicians' fees	2,464 35		
		238,255 00	336,022 40
Balance			$1,895,114 52
For dividends			121,109 06
Nett balance, Jan. 1, 1854			$1,774,005 46

* Losses unpaid, awaiting proofs of death, $22,500.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$56,039 19		
Newark City six per cent. Bonds	1,500 0		
Brooklyn “ “ “ “	50,000 00		
Albany “ “ “ “	25,000 0		
Troy “ “ “ “	25,000 00		
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount	816,568 66		
Real Estate in Newark	17,052 57		
Premium notes drawing 6 per cent. interest	765,484 03		
Loans on scrip	7,599 11		
Premiums, notes, and cash in course of transmission	9,761 90		
		1,774,005 46	
Nett accumulation Jan. 1, 1854,	$1,774,005 46		
Total amount of dividends and interest paid to date	$437,725 67		
Total amount of losses by death paid to date	995,933 45		
		1,433,659 12	
			$3,207,664 58

Upon the policies now in force, issued prior to Jan. 1st, 1853 (except term policies issued since May 1st, 1848), the Directors have declared a dividend of 35 per cent. without interest, on the premiums paid at the table rates, (being the surplus premium paid in 1852) payable in conformity with the present rules of the company †

The Directors having in reserve the sum of $200,000 of declared profits, as required by the By-Laws, have, from the surplus, ordered the payment of the *sixth dividend*, being that declared Jan. 1st, 1852, the same to be paid to the members at the time their annual premium comes due, during the year 1854. Those holding scrip of 1852, to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and those whose dividends have been placed to their credit, to receive the same by a credit on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Robert L. Patterson,
Thomas B. Segur,
John R. Weeks,
Randall H. Greene,
Charles S. Macknet,
Isaac H. Frothingham,
Andrew S. Snelling,
Joel W. Condit,
Lewis C. Grover,
Henry McFarlan,
Edward A. Strong,
Nehemiah Perry.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice President. B. C. MILLER, Secretary.
L. C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel. J. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M.D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
JAMES STEWART, M.D., Medical Adviser, New York.
JOSEPH L. LORD, Agent, New York.

N. B. CALIFORNIA RISKS are taken at the lowest rates. Parties are permitted to visit Europe, without extra charge

† In Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the company by note for part of the premiums. m1-1y

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BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—London and America. No. 65 Wall street. Capital $3,000,000. This Company offers the following

ADVANTAGES TO INSURERS:

Low rates on insurances without profits.
Loans granted on policies.
Half of premiums may remain on Loan.

On the Mutual Principle, the profits are divided every six years. Bonuses paid in cash, if required. Last Bonus declared was 34 per cent.

apl-1y GEO. M. KNEVITT, Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE.—ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Liverpool and London, England. Office, 76 Wall st., corner of Pearl street. Authorized Capital, **£2,000,000 Sterling, or $10,000,000;** paid up Capital and Surplus **$2,000,000.** A Special Fund of **$150,000** invested in United States Stock, and held by the New York Trustees to meet losses. Losses adjusted in New York, and promptly paid.

NEW YORK TRUSTEES:

John J. Palmer, James M'Call, Adam Norrie.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

William C. Pickersgill,
Adam Norrie,
Henry Eyre,
Robert L. Maitland,
Benjamin B. Sherman,
Alexander T. Stewart,
Henry L. Routh,
John Auchincloss.

EDMUND HURRY, Surveyor. [apl-1y] A. B. McDONALD, Agent.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Chartered in 1824. Offices: 43 Fulton street, Brooklyn; 6 Merchant's Exchange, Wall street, N. Y.

This Company have their Capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure Dwelling-houses, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, upon as favourable terms as any similar Institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,
Theodore Martine,
Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,
John R. Briggs,
Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,
Jerome B. Fitzgerald,
Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell,
Nathan'l P. Freeman,
Charles T. Cromwell,
Philip H. Williams,
Solomon Kipp,
John T. Bruce,
Henry Quackenboss,
Andre Froment,
Samuel F. Whiting,
George Gilfillan,
John C. Smith,
Joseph M. Greenwood.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F LEGGETT, Secretary. ap22-6m

THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, of the CITY OF NEW YORK. Office (Ocean Bank Building), corner of Fulton and Greenwich streets. CASH CAPITAL, **Two Hundred Thousand Dollars!** Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire.

DIRECTORS:

Crowell Adams, 244 Fulton-st.
Levi Apgar, 73 Dey-st.
Joseph S. Barker, 212 Front-st.
Ebenezer Beadleston, 59 Dey-st.
Samuel S. Bowman, 17 John-st.
Joseph M. Brown, 72 Cortlandt-st.
Gordon W. Burnham, 175 B'dway.
Walter W Concklin, 155 West-st.
Henry A. Kerr, 746 Broadway.
Ely Hoppock, 119 Pearl-st.
Moses A. Hoppock, 230 Fulton-st.
William Hustace, 189 Pearl-st.
Israel Minor, 214 Fulton st.
Valentine Kirby, 23 and 25 Dey-st.
D. Randolph Martin, Ocean Bank.
Cor. V. B. Ostrander, 26 Laight-st.
Jeremiah Robins, 536 Washington.
Benjamin S. Taylor, 80 Vesey-st.
Barrett H. VanAuken, 186 Wash'n.
Ward A. Work. 31 Water-st.
Nathaniel Weed, 63 Amity-street.

GEORGE W SAVAGE, Secretary.
Ap29-1y C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President.

HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY; Capital $150,000; Office, No 6 Broad street, New York; will insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships and their Cargoes in port, and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire.

DIRECTORS:

John Brouwer,
M. X. Harmony,
Thomas E. Davis,
John Garcia,
T. James Glover,
C. F. Lindsley,
E. H. Howell,
Henry Morgan,
Richard Lathers,
William Callender,
Frederic De Peyster,
Peter Morris.
Arthur Leary,
Dewitt Bloodgood,
G. W. Coster,
James Donaldson,
S. P. Bell,

WM. CALLENDER, President.
T. JAMES GLOVER, Counsel. [m18-1y] R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

LAFARGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York. Office, Corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, opposite the Post Office. Cash Capital, **$150,000.** Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and other personal property, Vessels in Port, and their Cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by fire. Risks taken on favourable terms.

DIRECTORS:

James Van Norden,
William K. Lothrop,
James E. Brown,
John Newhouse,
Isaac Fryer,
Frederick Hadley,
John G. Wellstood,
Chas. C. Cunningham,
William Laimbeer, Jr.,
Richard Schell,
William K. Thorn,
Alex. McKensie,
Levi Onderdonk,
Joseph H. Jennings,
Robert Smith,
John L. Tonnele,
Francis Blanchet,
James W. Randell,
Daniel B. Pierson,
Robert Orr,
Nathan Clark,
Peter Poillion, Jr.,
Robert H. Goff,
Abm. M. Binninger,
George H. Bell,
Daniel T. Rogers,
Elisha Brooks,
Edward C. West,
Robert Paton.
Orsamus Bushnell,
James Black,
George W. Kerr,
Philip G. Weaver,
Robert McClellan,
William Voorhis,
Adelmour W. King,
Jas. Wotherspoon,
Chas. H. Smith,
D. Colden Ruggles,
R. C. Rathbone,
J. W. Rumsey,
John M. Mason,
Moses M. Bradley,

MARCELLUS EELS, Sec'y. JAMES VAN NORDEN, President.
GEORGE B. DEANE, Surveyor. my20-1y

BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL $200,000. Office, 151 Nassau street, (Brick church chapel,) N. Y.

This company insures against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms, Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and Vessels in Port and their Cargoes. Orders by post, or in person, will be promptly attended to.

BENJAMIN W. BENSON, President.

DIRECTORS:

A. C. Kingsland,
Wm. H. De Groot,
James Morrison,
Edw'd I. Jaques,
Abr'm B. Miller,
Edw'd V. Price,
Wright Gillies,
Stephen W. Smith,
T. A. Howe,
M. M. Van Beuren,
George J. Byrd,
William West,
Alph. Underhill,
Benj. W. Benson.
Wm. D. Andrews,
Eben'r Collamore,
James Litton,
Thomas McElrath,
James Coggeshall,
Wm. H. Simonton,
James N. Crow,
Albert Journeay jr,
Addington Reed,
J. Edgar,
Seely Brown,
Thomas Keech,
R. A. Tooker,
John H. Hallett,
J. O. Fowler,
Daniel Hodgman,
Alex. C. Poillon,
Wm. T. Dugan,
Geo. W. Farnham,
T. B. Coddington,
J. G. Merritt,
Chas. S. Francis,
William Miles,
J. S. Lounsbery,
Wm. Westerfield,
Thos. E. Cooper,

[f4-1y] WILLIAM P. LYON, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40 Wall street New York, (Manhattan Bank Building.) Capital **$150,000.** Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, &c.

DIRECTORS:

Andrew B. Hodges,
John J. Hicks,
Minor H. Keith,
John DeBevoise,
Grahams Polley,
Thomas C. Moore,
Thomas M. Clark,
Joseph Boughton,
James S Bearns,
Ralph Pomroy,
Edwards W. Fiske,
Phillip S. Crook,
Francis B. Spinola,
Jacob D. Fowler.
Barnet B. Boerum,
George Barnes,
Henry A. Kent,
John L. Everett,
Timothy B. Crawford,
E. R. Livermore,
Jacob B. Boerum,
James Affleck,
James Moore,
John J. Crane,
Geo. W. Prince,
M. Kalbfleisch,
W. E. Caldwell,
J. Schenck Suydam,
William A. Cobb,
J. V. Schoonmaker
Edward Neville,
John Moore,
Jared Sparks,
James L. Morgan,
Elisha B. Morrell,
A. J. Allaire,
Samuel C. Barnes,
Jeremiah Johnson,
Richard Raynor,
Rollin Sandford

A. B. HODGES, President.
HENRY A. KENT, Vice President.
W. MULLIGAN, Secretary. ap15-1y

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 28 State street, Boston, Massachusetts. Organized in 1843. Capital and accumulation of premiums to meet losses, **$580,000,** safely and advantageously invested.

Branch offices in Metropolitan and Ocean Bank Buildings, 110 Broadway, and 218 Fulton street, New York.

This company is one of the oldest and most successful in the country, and its business is conducted exclusively for the benefit of persons insured. It has a large reserved guarantee cash capital, in addition to an ample fund, sufficient for re-insuring, if required, in the best companies, every risk they are now liable for. A dividend has just been declared for the last five years (in cash not in scrip) of 30 per cent., amounting to $141,000. The company has been enabled to do this by safe and profitable investments, limited expenditures, and care and vigilance in the conducting of its business.

The attention of insurers is respectfully drawn to the advantages presented by this company among which the following are especially prominent. The entire surplus profit is divided among all members at the expiration of every period of five years: thus affording a certain rate of interest for the outlay of premium. Policies in this company, after running a certain length of time, can be used, as collateral in the payment of a certain amount of premiums, an actual value having attached thereto by reason of its continuance. The rates of premium are as low as can be safely acted upon, and have been acknowledged by scientific persons to be a nearer approximation to the rate of the actual mortality in the United States, than those made from the table of mortality in any particular place. The risks are carefully selected and estimated.

Losses are promptly adjusted, and a liberal construction is put in favor of the assured, when his representations appear to have been honestly made: and the Company will always be desirous of recognizing the validity of a claim where it can be done consistently with their duty as trustees, in which character they are bound faithfully to act.

The Directors are required to be members of the Company and to give its business their personal attention; and bonds with sufficient sureties are given by its officers for the faithful performance of their duties.

Insurance may be effected, for the benefit of a married woman, beyond the reach of her husband's creditors. Creditors may insure the lives of debtors.

For five years, half the amount of the premium on policies for life, may be allowed to remain as a loan, the balance may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, in cash. Term policies may also be paid in annual, semi-annual, or quarterly instalments.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.

DIRECTORS:

Chas. P. Curtis,
Chas. Hubbard,
Caleb Reed,
Sewell Tappan,
Wm. B. Reynolds,
Marshall P. Wilder.
Thos. A. Dexter,
A. W. Thaxter, Jr.,

BENJ. F. STEVENS, Secretary.

JOHN HOMANS, M. D., Consulting Physician.

Messrs. Wm. W. Stone (Lawrence, Stone & Co.), Wm. G. Lambert (A. & A. Lawrence & Co.), and Henry L. Pierson, consent to be referred to, relative to the character and standing of the institution.

JOHN HOPPER, Agent and Solicitor, New York.

LEWIS T. WARNER, M. D., and
EDWARD H. PARKER, M. D.,
Examining Physicians, New York city.

A blank form for application for insurance, or a copy of the Company's pamphlet of rules, regulations, etc., will be forwarded to any person, by mail, on his writing to any of the above, or to the Secretary of the Company (post-paid); and any person, wherever resident, may transmit to the Secretary his own application for insurance, with proper certificates. sep16-6m-eow

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THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital **$200,000.** Office, 286 Pearl street, Market Bank Building.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM BIRDSALL, President.

Philetus H. Holt,
Jackson S. Schultz,
Frederick Fawcett,
Stephen W. Gaines,
Elisha L. Walton,
Oliver H. Shepard,
John K. Woolsey,
Edgar T. Ryder,
Isaac Walton,
Henry G Reeve,
William P. Miller,
Stephen Valentine,
Joseph E. Bulkley,
Joseph P. Wickham,
Samuel W. Moore,
Roland G. Mitchell,
Robert M. Field,
William Miles,
Henry Rowland,
Silas Davis,
William E. Bird,
Jacob T. Merritt,
Wm. Dennistoun,
Edward Cromwell,
Alfred L. Rowe,
Theodore Banks,
Nelson Sherwood,
David Sands,
Wm. Birdsall,
Wm. Cromwell.

This company insures against loss or damage by fire Dwellings, Stores, Warehouses, and other Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Personal Property, on the most favorable terms. [f25-1y] ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 106 Broadway.

This Company makes every insurance appertaining to life, at the most reasonable rates and on the mutual plan; have been in operation nine years, and now have an accumulated fund of **$814,044 95,** principally invested in New York and United States stocks and Bonds and Mortgages.

A copy of the last Annual report and Prospectus can be had at the office, 106 Broadway. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary

C. R BOGERT, M.D., at 5 St. Marks Place, Medical Examiner; at the office every day from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. ja1-tf

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THE BROTHERHOOD of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BROOKLYN.—The objects of this Society are the care and relief of its sick members; the burial of its deceased, and the aid of their widows and orphans.

It has also a "Contingent Fund," consisting of the voluntary contributions of members or others, and which is applicable exclusively to purposes of benevolence.

Every clergyman of the Church in good standing, resident in Brooklyn, not over 55 years of age, and not physically disqualified, is entitled to membership upon payment of the prescribed Fee and Dues.

Every layman baptized or confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church is eligible for membership if a resident of Brooklyn and between the ages of 18 and 55 years.

Counselor: The Bishop of the Diocese, *ex-officio*.

OFFICERS FOR 1853–4.

1st Vice President: B. J. HATHAWAY.
2d “ “ CHARLES H. BIRNEY.
Corresponding Secretary: THOMAS K. LEES.
Recording “ SAMUEL F. CALDWELL, 168 Sackett street.
Treasurer: W. W. RUSSELL.

Copies of the Constitution and By-Laws, as well as forms of application may be obtained of any of its Officers or members. mar6-tf

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PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The objects of this Society are the care and relief of its sick members; the burial of its deceased, and the aid of their widows and orphans.

It has a "Contingent Fund," to consist of any voluntary contributions from members or others, and to be appropriated to the relief of the sick stranger and destitute of our own household of faith, and to other benevolent purposes.

Any clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in good standing residing in the city of New York, and not over 55 years of age, desiring to become a member of this Society, shall if not *physically* disqualified, be entitled thereto upon a written application and upon payment of the prescribed Fee and Dues.

Every layman baptized or confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church, is eligible for membership in the Society upon application, if a resident of New York, and not under 18, nor over 55, years of age.

Counselor: The Bishop of the Diocese, *ex-officio*.

OFFICERS FOR 1854.

President: THOMAS P. CUMMINGS, 121 William street.
1st Vice President: EDWIN B. STIMSON, M. D., 33 West 23d-street.
2d “ “ RICHARD KIPLING, 32 Maiden Lane.
Corresponding Secretary: WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, 161 William street.
Recording Secretary: THEO. R. MCILWAINE, 194 Broadway.
Financial Secretary: A. W. HOFFMAN, 102 Chambers street.
Treasurer: CHARLES P. BURDETT, 47 Fulton street.

Pamphlets containing the Constitution, By-Laws, &c., of the Society, may be obtained of any of its Officers or members. Parties out of the city wishing pamplets, &c., are requested to address the Corresponding Secretary.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE WAREHOUSE and General Upholstery Establishment, at 536 Broadway and at 84 Sixth Avenue. All the varieties of Cabinet Furniture made to order, of the very best materials. Church, Hotel, and Steamboat orders completed at short notice. At **536 Broadway** a rich assortment of Rosewood, and at **84 Sixth Avenue** will be found good substantial Mahogany, Walnut, and Cottage Furniture.

HENRY STONEY,
f18-1y opposite the Prescott House.

NEW LOCATION— FITZSIMMONS' Furniture and Upholstery Warerooms, **483** Broadway, between Broome and Grand streets and at his old stand, **435** Bowery, opposite Prince street. The subscriber calls the particular attention of his customers and the public generally to his new stock of fine and substantial Rosewood and Mahogany Furniture, made and upholstered under his own circumspection, with the best of seasoned materials, and by the most eminent workmen, and which he offers to sell cheaper than any other house in Broadway, his motto being quick sales and light profits. Upholstery in all its branches executed in the neatest and best manner.

F. FITZSIMMONS,
sep30-1y **483** Broadway, between Broome and Grand streets.

RICH CABINET FURNITURE.—E. W. HUTCHINGS, 475 Broadway, having completed his alterations and extensive additions to his Warerooms, is now prepared to show the largest and most elegant assortment offered for sale in this city, all of which has been manufactured under his own inspection, and warranted in every respect. Those about to purchase, this season, will find it to their interest to call before buying elsewhere. f25-1y

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COMMUNION FURNITURE.—Flagons, Tankards, Chalices and Plates, also Baptismal Fonts and Collection Plates, manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 6 Burling Slip, N. Y., by [Jan 1-1y] LUCIUS HART.

FURNITURE.—ROJAS & CO., 487 Broadway, corner of Broome street, manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet Ware Furniture, have on hand a good assortment of articles of various descriptions which they offer to sell at very reasonable prices. They are daily receiving from their factory at Elizabethport, New Jersey. sep30-1y

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IRON RAILINGS, VERANDAHS, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL BEDSTEADS, &c., No. 9 Canal street, N. Y. JOHN M. COMSTOCK, (Hoboken Iron Works and Foundry) Manufacturer of every variety of Iron Work for Buildings, Cemeteries, Churches, &c. Also all kinds of Iron Bedsteads and Furniture, warranted free from vermin, and suitable for institutions and residences. Spring, hair, and husk mattresses always on hand. my6-6m

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WILLIAM PERRIGO, Manufacturer of IRON and COTTAGE Bedsteads, Extension Tables, and all kinds of Cabinet furniture,—also a large assortment of OFFICE and LIBRARY furniture constantly on hand. 171 Centre street, corner Canal, N. Y. sep30-1y

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ENAMELLED, COTTAGE FURNITURE.— Elegant Fashionable styles of Enamelled, suits of the best workmanship and materials, at the lowest rates, by the subscriber, at his Factory, No. 72 White st., and wareroom 516 Broadway, marble building opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. [Sep23-6m] S. H. WARWICK.

PIANOS AND MUSIC.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO'S PREMIUM PIANOS, with or without the Æolian. No article of American manufacture has received such universal commendation from the press throughout the civilized world as these celebrated Pianos. GILBERT'S BOUDOIR PIANOS. HORACE WATERS' PIANOS, for power, purity and richness of tone, and elasticity of touch, they challenge comparison with those of any other make. HALLETT & CUMSTON'S PIANOS, of the old firm of Hallett & Co JACOB CHICKERING'S PIANOS. All of the above celebrated Pianos can be found only at the great Music Establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

Melodeons.

S D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEBRATED MELODEONS. The wonderful perfection to which Messrs. Smith have brought their well known Melodeons, places them far in advance of those of all other makers, in every desireable quality of tone and finish. Being tuned in the equal temperament, the same as the Organ and Piano, they are a delightful instrument to perform upon, and are the only ones so tuned. Prices from $60 to $150. Melodeons of all other styles and prices. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $40 to $175. Every instrument warranted.

Music.

The largest and best selected catalogue of sheet music and musical productions, both European and American, in the United States.

Music sent by mail post paid.

aug26-3m HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway.

MICHROCORDION PIANO FORTES.—J. & N. THURSTON, Successors to Joshua Thurston, having devoted the past four or five months to the improvement of Piccolo Piano Fortes, are now prepared to offer an instrument called a MICHROCORDION PIANO, superior to all other uprights, in point of tone, strength and cheapness. We shall continue to manufacture the Square Piano as before. WAREROOMS at the MANUFACTORY, corner of Second avenue and Thirty-fourth street, and 15 Bible House, (Astor Place) near Third avenue. Second-hand Pianos for sale and taken in exchange. Pianos to let, tuned, and repaired. Dealers in Music. my27-1y

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NEW MUSIC—Just published by COOK & BROTHER, 843 Broadway.—"La Vertu," Waltz, by Julius Metz. "Bridal Gift Polka," with splendid vignette. "Farewell, all thy sorrows now are o'er," Song or Quartette. Three beautiful compositions, adapted to players of moderate abilities.

C. & B. having taken large warerooms up-town, at a rent of $2000 less than down-town prices, are enabled to sell at prices much below those of down-town houses. They are sole agents for HAINES BROTHERS & CUMMING'S superb Piano Fortes. The public are requested to call and see them. They speak their own praise.

Splendid Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Strings, &c., &c, sold at the lowest prices. au5-6m

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ATTENTION is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. **421** BROOME STREET, (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

je24-1y LIGHT, NEWTON & BRADBURYS.

PIANO FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON respectfully informs his former customers and the public generally that he continues his manufactory and warerooms at **37 Mercer street,** between Grand and Broome, where may be found a splendid assortment of Pianofortes, from 6¾ to 7¼ octaves, with the latest improvements. apl-1y

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PIANOFORTES OF SUPERIOR FINISH AND TONE.—The undersigned would respectfully inform those in want of pianos that they are constantly manufacturing, and have now on hand at their wareroom, 361 Broadway, an assortment of every superior instruments in large size, plain, and carved cases, 6, 6¾, and 7 octaves, made in the very best manner and fully warranted. We would also state to those wishing a very superior instrument. that our pianofortes are fully equal, and are not surpassed by any in the market for beauty and fullness of tone, excellence and durability of workmanship, and long standing in tune. BENNETT & CO., 361 Broadway.

my20-1y Factory, 311, 313, 315 Rivington street.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES, are just what every purchaser wants (viz.: a remarkably good instrument at a low price). See the official award of the Crystal Palace prizes to A. W. LADD & CO. A large assortment of the above celebrated Pianos, of 6, 6 1-3, 6¾, and 7octaves, in plain and carved cases, always in store. We wish to call attention to our 'GRAND DIAGONAL" Piano, with new GRAND Action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, Sole Agents,

my13-1y 441 Broadway.

P. LYNCH, manufacturer of PIANO FORTES, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, at his Warerooms, 559 Broadway. Pianos let on hire. m25-1y

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PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

R. GLENN & CO.

Warerooms, No. 83 Spring street, two doors East of Broadway.

☞ Pianos on hire and exchanged. ja28-1y

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, corner of 14th-street and 3d-avenue. H. WORCESTER offers for sale a large assortment of choice Piano Fortes, from 6 to 7 octaves, in elegant Mahogany and Rosewood cases, all which are manufactured under his own supervision, and for sale on reasonable terms. ja28-1y

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T. H. CHAMBERS,
PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER,
ja28-1y$ Warerooms No 385 Broadway, New York.

PIANOS & MUSIC.—BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, New York, publishers of Music and Music Books, and dealers, wholesale and retail, in Music Merchandise, Piano Fortes, new and second-hand; Boudoir Pianos, for small rooms; MELODEONS in great variety and of the best quality; exclusive agents for the superior Piano Fortes—with and without the Æolian—made by Hallet, Davis & Co.; these Pianos, having the grand suspension bridge and improved curved scale, produce a finer tone than any others. A great variety of SECOND-HAND PIANOS, prices, from $30 to $200. All instruments warranted, and offered very low. We have just published—"Little Katy's Dying Bed," very popular, 25 cents; "Deal Gently with the Motherless," 25 cents; "O, Call Me Home Again," having a great sale, 25 cents; "Go it while you are young Schottisch," 25 cents; "Young America Polka," 25 cents, dedicated to Captain Ingraham, the deliverer of Koszta. A great variety of NEW MUSIC: teachers, the trade and seminaries will be supplied very low.

☞ Orders from the country sent free of postage.

feb18 1y BERRY & GORDON, 297 Broadway, New York.

J. F. BROWNE & CO., makers and importers of Grand' Semi-Grand, and Six Octave, Double-Action HARPS; Warerooms, 295 Broadway; have always on hand a large collection of these beautiful Instruments, with every article connected with the Harp, of the best quality, and at moderate prices A list of prices and descriptions, can be received by mail, single postage

J. F. BROWNE, London and New York.
[Established 1810.] Feb11-1y

WM. H. DAVIS, CHURCH ORGAN MANUFACTURER, 67 Macdougal street, has constantly on hand organs of four, six eight to twelve Stops, with Pedals, Bordon C C C, and has also an organ of two Setts of Keys with Pedals. All his instruments are warranted to be of superior tone and workmanship. References to clergymen of high standing. Estimates and Plans for large organs can be had on application at the manufactory, or by letter. m4-1y

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CHURCH, PARLOR, AND CHURCH BARREL ORGANS. The subscriber continues to manufacture Church Organs of superior quality, and upon liberal terms. He was the first to introduce into this country those admirable and useful instruments, Church Barrel Organs, which, for country churches where organists cannot be procured, are invaluable. For six successive years at the great fair of the American Institute, in this city, he has been awarded the first premiums, viz.: Gold and Silver Medals, for the best organs exhibited. GEORGE JARDINE,

548 Pearl street, near the City Hospital, Broadway, established 16 years.

N. B—Powerful and sweet-toned Church Organs, from $300 upwards. mar4-1y

CLOCKS, Etc.

GOLD PENS & PENCILS.—JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of fine Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, No. **167** Broadway, between Liberty and Courtlandt streets; also manufacturer of the celebrated "Bank Pens," for many years used by all the Banks, Insurance Companies, Merchants, and others, who pronounce them, for their great durability and superior finish, second to none. All Pens of my manufacture, guarantied to give good satisfaction. Points warranted not to come off in five years—will be exchanged any time within six months without extra charge.

P. S.—Pens and Cases made to order for the trade, on the most advantageous terms. m11-1y

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SHERRY & BYRAM'S CLOCKS.—Clocks for churches, courthouses, &c.; Time-pieces for Banks, offices, session and vestry rooms; railroad depots, &c.; Regulators for Astronomical purposes and Jewelers which for accuracy of time-keeping are believed (based upon an experience of many years) to be equal to any made in Europe or America. One of these Turret clocks has lately been put up on the City Hall, New York. Glass Dials for illuminating, and other kinds, made to order. Address SHERRY & BYRAM, manufacturers, Oakland Works, Sag Harbor, N. Y.

"At the establishment of Sherry & Byram are made some of the finest clocks in the world."—*Scientific American.* octl-1y

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SILVERWARE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, manufactured by WM. GALE & SON, 447 Broome street, one door west of Broadway, N. Y., who keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Silverware, all of their own manufacture.

sep16-6m

S. P. SQUIRE, [Late Squire & Brother,] Dealer in fine WATCHES, JEWELRY, and Silver ware, No. 182 Bowery, New York. All goods warranted to be such as represented. Watches of all kinds carefully repaired by experienced workmen.

Silver warranted sterling. Sep23-1y-5

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! for Churches, Factories, Steamboats, School Houses, Plantations, Locomotives, Hose Carriages, Ships and Railroad Stations.

The subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand—and at their agency in New York—the above assortment of Bells, cast and hung on an entirely new principle, viz: cast in metallic castings, which we have lately invented and adapted to Bell castings—and have applied for Letters Patent. We have purchased the entire right of Hildreth's improved Rotary Yoke. This attachment, by loosening one bolt, admits the bell to turn, causing the clapper to strike in a different place, lessening the risk of breaking. A moveable journal is also connected with the Yoke, so the Bell can be raised or lowered at pleasure. Also, cast steel Springs arranged so that the clapper cannot rest on the Bell. An extra hammer for tolling; also every improvement combined that is in use. We give our attention particularly to making Chimes or Peals of Bells, keyed on any letter in the musical scale desired; we can perfect them as to their respective keys, without resorting to the ordinary way of chipping or filing, and would refer to the one recently made at this Foundry, (THE FIRST COMPLETE CHIME EVER MADE IN THIS COUNTRY) and hung in St. Stephen's church, Philadelphia. We are now executing orders for three chimes of 8 and 9 Bells each, for New Orleans, Lancaster, Pa., and Cleveland, Ohio.

J. H. HITCHCOCK, one of the proprietors, having had 20 years' experience making Bells with the late Mr. Andrew Meneely, and for 10 years, had the whole charge of that Foundry, and having made all the model patterns for that establishment, we do not hesitate to warrant. from improvements made since that time, not only a superior shape and finish to our Bells, but one third more tone than can be produced from any other make, "weights being equal," as was awarded to us the highest premium at the State Fair, held at Saragota Springs in Sept. 1853; also, a GOLD MEDAL at the Fair of the American Institute, held in New York in October 1853,—as well as at the Exhibition of All Nations, when we again received the medal for superior tone and finished Bells—not having sufficient room alloted to us to exhibit a FULL chime we were debarred the opportunity of doing so. Every variety of hangings for Steamboat or Ship Bells, brass or bronze, finished with any inscription, engraved or cast on the Bell, desired—Old Bells taken in exchange for new ones.

All our Bells are warranted in every particular

☞ Letters addressed to the subscribers, at Troy, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., shall have our immediate attention.

JONES & HITCHCOCK, Troy, N. Y.

G. H. SWORDS & Co., Agents, 40 Dey street, N. Y.

Information can also be obtained of, and orders executed by, Stanford & Swords, New York. mar26-1y

DENTISTS.

I. JARVIS, DENTIST, No. **437** Grand street, New York. ap29-6m

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DR. THOMAS EASTON, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, favourably known in his profession, having been a successful operator in this city for the last twenty years, continues at his old stand, No. **341** Grand street, prepared to see his old friends, and as many new ones as require the services of an experienced dentist Refers to the citizens of New York. ap29-6m

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DR. A. STARR, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, No. 397 Grand street, New York, between Clinton and Suffolk streets, opposite the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. m25-6m

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DR. C. BAKER, Dentist, Room No. 1, 609 Broadway, corner of Houston street, charges moderate, according to the circumstances of persons. Teeth drawn for the poor gratis. m18-1y

A good Tenor Singer (at the same place) wants a situation in an Episcopal Church, or would join a party to make up a quartette choir, to be made available by the first of May.

SANFORD BABCOCK, Dentist. Office and residence, **489** Hudson street, New York, 2d door above St. Luke's church.

All diseases growing out of a diseased condition of the Dental organism, successfully treated; every operation will be performed in the most perfect manner, upon the natural Teeth. Gold used of the finest quality, for filling the Teeth. Dr. BABCOCK would respectfully call the attention of the public to his specimens of Blocks of Teeth, mode and manner of inserting full sets, etc. m11-1y

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DRS. ROWELL & DAVIDSON confine their attention to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its various branches. Their practice embraces every operation known to the profession, from the simple extraction or insertion of single teeth, to the restoration of complete upper and under sets, on the finest gold plates, by atmospheric pressure. They also insert pure gold palates, when necessary for the restoration of the voice.

f18-1y ROWELL & DAVIDSON, 11 Chambers street, N.Y.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, *at reduced prices*, adapted to every required operation of weighing, as RAILROAD SCALES for Trains or Single Cars, in use on nearly all the principal Railroads in the United States and Great Britain. WAREHOUSE SCALES (Dormant and Portable), HEAVY PORTABLE SCALES, on wheels, for *Foundries, Rolling Mills, Iron Houses, &c., &c.*

STORE SCALES, various modifications. HAY AND COAL SCALES, made entirely of Iron and Steel. COUNTER SCALES, &c. SMALL SCALES AND EVEN BALANCES for family use, very convenient and economical for the housekeeper. These Scales have been long known and severely tested, and are generally regarded as THE STANDARD from which there can be no appeal. Sold and warranted by

feb4-1y FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-street, N. Y

TENT WINE (*vino tento de rota*).—The subscriber having been appointed the sole Agent for the United States for the sale of Messrs. FENWICKS' (of London,) celebrated Tent Wine, now becoming to be generally used in all the Churches for the celebration of the Holy Communion, it being entirely free from those deleterious qualities so often found in other Wines, begs to offer it to the notice of the Clergy generally.

All orders sent will be promptly attended to, and put up in cases of two dozen each. GEO. SCRIVEN, Importer,

ap22-6m 93 Maiden Lane

MEETING IN CALVARY CHURCH.—At a meeting of the Vestry of Calvary church, New York, held on Saturday, the following resolutions were, on motion, unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we, in common with the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of New York, deplore the removal, by death, of our late Provisional Bishop, the Right Reverend JONATHAN MAYHEW WAINWRIGHT.

Resolved, That we bear our willing testimony to the sense we entertain of the zeal, the virtues, and the labors of our departed father; that we recall, with affectionate remembrance, his peace-loving spirit, his gentleness of manner, and his indefatigable industry in the discharge of the duties of his high and holy office; and that, while we would not murmur, we cannot but mourn over his removal at a time when, as we believe, his example, his efforts, and his influence were producing blessed effects in the diocese, in the establishment of peace and love throughout its borders.

Resolved That we deeply and sincerely sympathize with his afflicted family, and commend them to the mercy and love of Him who alone can heal the wounds of the broken-hearted.

Resolved, That, in testimony of our respect for the memory of our deceased Bishop, the members of this Vestry will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the church be put in appropriate mourning on this sad occasion.

MEETING AT ST. MARK'S, BOWERY.—At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Mark's church in the Bowery, held on Sunday, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas Almighty GOD, in His wise Providence, has removed by death from his labors in the Church on earth the Right Reverend JONATHAN MAYHEW WAINWRIGHT, D.D., D.C.L., Provisional Bishop of the diocese; therefore,

Resolved, That this Corporation, while bowing submissively to this great bereavement, recognize most deeply the obligation of recording their grateful sense of the untiring zeal, assiduity, and faithfulness with which our beloved Bishop, during his brief career, fulfilled so acceptably to all the arduous duties of his office.

Resolved, That we fully sympathize with our brethren of the clergy and laity in the loss of a spiritual father and overseer, who, in addition to his talents, devoted so many amiable, engaging, and conciliating qualifications to the edifying and well governing of the Church; and that we particularly tender our respectful condolence to the afflicted family of our late Bishop in the sudden and sore bereavement which they have been called to sustain.

Resolved, That St. Mark's church be shrouded in the usual mourning during thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Clerk to the relatives of the deceased; and that they be also published in the Church papers of the diocese.

MEETING AT ST. PHILIP'S.—At a special meeting of the Vestry of St. Philip's church, held September 26th, 1854, the following resolutions were passed and ordered to be printed in *The Churchman* and *Protestant Churchman*.

Whereas, It has pleased the Great Disposer of events to remove from the scene of his earthly labors the Right Rev. JONATHAN MAYHEW WAINWRIGHT, D.D., D.C.L., Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New York, and

Whereas, we are deeply sensible of the great loss sustained by the community at large in the death of this excellent Prelate; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the decree of a Divine and Allwise Providence, we cannot refrain from expressing our deep and unfeigned regret for the great loss sustained by the community at large, and more particularly the Church, in the death of this excellent man.

Resolved, That in the death of Bishop WAINWRIGHT, the community has lost a valuable member, society one of its brightest ornaments, and the Church one of its ablest advocates and defenders.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish in grateful remembrance his godly instructions and the many Christian virtues which adorned his life and character.

Resolved, That as a testimony of our respect for the memory of the deceased, the church be placed in mourning for ninety days.

MEETING AT ST. STEPHEN'S.—At a meeting of the Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of St. Stephen's church, held at the Vestry-room, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted—

Whereas it has pleased Almighty GOD, by a wise but inscrutable Providence, to remove from our midst our Right Rev. Provisional Bishop, JONATHAN MAYHEW WAINWRIGHT, D D., D.C.L., therefore

Resolved, That while we bow in meek submission to the will of our Heavenly FATHER, we cannot but be deeply sad and sorrowful at the recollection of the greatness of our loss.

Resolved, That in his indefatigable parochial and diocesan labors, his singular freedom from self-praise, his hospitality, kindness, charity, patience, and forbearance, his firmness where principle was involved, but conciliation in all other matters; his accomplished manners and refined taste, combined with a child-like simplicity,—in all this we recognize a model Presbyter and Bishop, and desire to embalm his virtues in our hearts.

Resolved, That in him, peaceful by nature and by grace, we had hoped that GOD was about to heal the wound of our afflicted Diocese, yet even in the furnace we would be still, and know that He is GOD, and look to Him alone to light the cloud that now darkens our prospect.

Resolved, That this parish, rector, and people, have special reason to mourn their beloved Bishop, inasmuch as he has cheerfully afforded his presence and aid in the performance of services not properly belonging to his high office, and in services purely Episcopal has even consulted their wishes where order would permit.

Resolved, That we sincerely and affectionately sympathize with the bereaved widow, children, and other relatives of the deceased, with the venerable parish with which he was connected, and the Diocese of which we form a part, and humbly trust that the dispensation will be blessed to the increase of faith, hope, and charity.

Resolved, That the church be dressed in mourning, and these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Vestry, and a copy transmitted to the family of the Bishop and published in the Church papers.

JAMES L. MORGAN, Secretary.

Church at Home, Continued.

Address of the Bishop-Elect.—Dr. Haight then informed the Convention that the newly-elected Bishop was present, and moved that the Convention proceed to return thanks to Almighty God for the happy result of their proceedings. After a short time spent in silent prayer, the Rev. Dr. Potter, the Bishop-elect rose and spoke as follows:

> My Brethren of the Clergy and Laity:—If I speak few words to night, and that with stammering lips, you must not believe I am wanting in feeling. The event just announced to me is too sudden, too fearful in its remote consequences for me to find language to express my thoughts and emotions; and I feel that there would be a kind of unreality in my attempting to make a speech on such an occasion as this. From my heart I thank you for this testimony of your confidence and regard. It will be the business of my life—of my painful life—to show my deep sense of that kindness, and to prove to you and to the world that your confidence is not misplaced. The last sermon that I had occasion to preach in the pulpit of my dear friend (the late Provisional Bishop), himself a valiant soldier of Jesus Christ was from this text; and I little thought of the application that would be subsequently made of it—"Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee the crown of life." The sermon was preached in reference to that dear chief pastor who has just departed from us, who was faithful unto death, and who has gone—as we all humbly trust—to receive the crown of everlasting life. And now, it seems that these words come back in a fearful charge to him whom you have chosen to be his successor. "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee the crown of life." May God in His infinite mercy give me grace to be faithful, to be unselfish to be no self-seeker, not aspiring, not seeking to lord it over God's heritage, but to realize that favorite text:—"Whosoever will be great among you let him be your minister, and whosoever will be chief among you let him be your servant, even as the son of man came not to be ministered unto but to minister, and to give His life for the ransom of men." What shall I say to you, my beloved brethren, in the way of charge? Shall it please the Church at large to confirm the selection that you have made? Let us, in the name of God, try to believe in each other, try to feel confidence in each other—try to love each other, try to banish hard words, and satirical speeches and uncharitable judgments from the Church of God as far as we are concerned. I am infinitely thankful tonight to feel that within the bounds of this diocese, there is not a clergyman, not a layman, to whom I cannot give the hand in a feeling of sympathy, kindness, and confidence. Such I trust, will ever be my feelling towards every individual within the limits of this diocese. I will not detain you at this late hour, and, as I said before, my feelings are not such as to render lt fitting for me to undertake to express them in this meeting.

The "Gloria in Excelcis" was sung by the choir and congregation. The Rev. Dr. Haight read the lesson from the 21st chapter of John, beginning at the 15th verse. Rev. Dr. Creighton addressed the Throne of Grace. The Rev. Dr. Potter pronounced the benediction, and the seventh convention of the diocese stood virtually adjourned *sine die.* It is not formally adjourned, as it will be necessary to go through the form of reading the journal. At the hour of adjournment, (45 minutes past 10 o'clock P. M.) the galleries were crowded with persons, attracted by the solemn and interesting proceedings of the evening.

Illinois.—The committee for erecting a monument to Bishop Chase have issuhd a circular soliciting subscriptions towards it. "As it is desirable," they observe, "to have small sums from many, rather than large amounts from few, *five dollars* is regarded as the maximum of a subscription from an individual."

The monument is to be placed over the remains of the deceased, reposing in the spot chosen by himself, at Jubilee, and will be surrounded by a handsome iron railing.

New Jersey.—The Rev. Hannibal Goodwin has been elected rector of St. Paul's church, Newark.

The Rev. Edward O. Flagg has been received on letters dimissory from the Diocese of Maryland; and is the rector elect of St. Paul's church, Paterson.

CLERGY of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND ITS VICINITY.

Onderdonk, D.D., Right Rev. Benjamin T., 106 Franklin street.
Wainwright, D.D., D.C.L., Rt. Rev. Jonathan M., 44 West 23d street.
Anthon, Rev. Edward,
Anthon, D.D., Rev. Henry, } 156 Second Avenue.
Barton, Rev. J. Graeff, 48 East Twenty-fourth street.
Beach, Rev. Alfred B., Rectory of St. Peter's church, West 20th-st.
Bedell, Rev. Gregory T., corner of Tenth street and Fifth avenue.
Berrian, D.D., Rev. William, 50 Varick street.
Chauncey, Rev. Peter S., 12 West Thirty-second street.
Clapp, Rev. Caleb, Sixth street, three doors east of Avenue C.
Cook, Rev. Edwin R. T., 104 Twelfth street.
Cook, Rev. Thomas, 276 Houston street.
Cooke, Rev. Samuel, 60 Eleventh street.
Cox, Rev. Richard, 36 East Thirty-fifth street.
Cruse, D.D., Rev. Christian F., General Theological Seminary.
Dickson, Rev. Robert George, 327 East Twelfth street.
Draper, Rev. George B., 127 McDougal street.
Duffie, Rev. Cornelius R., 151 Lexington avenue.
Eaton, Rev. Theodore A., 55 Morton street.
Eigenbrodt, Rev. William E., 53 Amity street.
Elmendorf, Rev. John J., 109 West 36th-street.
Evans, Rev. Benjamin, 172 Broome street.
Fitch, Rev. Augustus, 278 Tenth street.
Frost, Rev. William J., 239 Fourth avenue.
Gallaudet, Rev. Thomas, 22 Third street.
Geer, Rev. George J., 229 West Twenty-seventh st., near 9th avenue.
Hackley, D.D., Rev. Charles W., 3 College Green.
Haight, D.D., Rev. Benj. I., Gen. Theo. Seminary, Twentieth street.
Halsey, Rev. Charles H., 9 East Eighteenth street.
Hart, Rev. A. Bloomer, 55 Morton street.
Harwood, Rev. Edwin, 44 West Twenty-ninth street.
Hawks, D.D., LL.D., Rev. Francis L., East 21st-st., cor. 4th avenue.
Henry, D.D., Rev. Caleb S., 20 John street.
Higbee, D.D., Rev. Edward Y., 108 Bleecker street.
Hobart, Rev. John H., 10 Hubert street.
Hopkins, Rev. John H. Jr., 637 Broadway, office of *Church Journal*, and 306 Fourth street.
Houghton, Rev. George H., 9 East Twenty-ninth street.
Howland, Rev. Robert S., Astoria.
Hoyt, Rev. Ralph, 2 Little Water street, Five Points.
Hudson, Rev. Henry Norman, 170 Bleecker street.
Irving, Rev. Pierre P., For. Com. Rooms, Bible House, Astor Place.
Jelliff, Rev. Hiram, 144 East Twenty-fifth street, near 2d avenue.
Johnson, D.D. Rev. Samuel R., General Theological Seminary.
Jones, Rev. Lot, 77 Second avenue.
Lamson, Rev. William O., 161 West 22d street.
Lawrence, Rev. Francis E., 198 West Twentieth street.
Leonard, Rev. Alexander S., 7 Hubert street.
Little, Rev. Charles S., 86 East Seventeenth street.
Ludlum, Rev. William S., 299 Greenwich street.
Mahan, D.D., Rev. Milo, 240 West Twentieth street.
McVickar, D.D., Rev. John, 8 College Green.
Millett, Rev. James, 308 Broome street.
Morris, LL.D., Rev. William, 76 Varick street.
Muhlenberg, D.D., Rev. William A., cor. Sixth avenue and 20th-st.
Neville, D.D., Rev. Edmund, corner of Thirteenth st. and 7th avenue.
Parker, Rev. Benjamin C. C., 114 East Broadway.
Peters, Rev. Thomas McC., 6mile-stone, Bloomingdale Road.
Pound, Rev. Jesse, 83 Christopher street.
Price, D.D., Rev. Joseph H., 62 Second avenue.
Richmond, Rev. William, Bloomingdale.
Seabury, D.D., Rev. Samuel, 125 West Thirteenth street.
Sleight, Rev. George N., 42 Tenth-avenue, near 14th-street.
Spencer, D.D., Rev. Jesse A., 26 East Twenty-fourth street.
Sterling, Rev. J. C., 23 Greenwich avenue.
Taylor, Rev. Fitch W., U.S.N., 118 Fifth avenue.
Taylor, D.D., Rev. Thomas House, next to Grace church.
Towell, Rev. Thomas, 48 East Twenty-fourth street,
Tracey, Rev. James C., Eighth-avenue, first house south of 40th-st.
Travis, Rev. Robert Jr., 106 Hammond street.
Turner, D.D., Rev. Samuel H., Gen. Theo. Seminary, Twentieth street.
Tuttle, Rev. Isaac H., rectory of St. Lukes church, 477 Hudson street.
Tyng, D.D., Rev. Stephen H., 83 East Sixteenth street.
Van Kleeck, D.D., Rev. Robert B., 17 Bible House, and 234 West Twentieth street.
Verren, Rev. Antoine, 99 Franklin street.
Walton, D.D., Rev. William, 39 West Twenty-second street.
Ward, Rev. Henry D., 38 West Twenty-third street.
Weaver, Rev. Joshua, 57 West Seventeenth-street.
Weston, Rev. Sullivan H., 45 Murray street.
Wilson, D.D., LL.D., Rev. Bird, 206 West Twentieth street.

BROOKLYN.

Allen, Rev. Nathaniel G., 80 Woodhull street.
Brown, Rev. J. H. Hobart, 69 Orange street.
Canfield, Rev. Eli H., 4 Strong place.
Cutler, D.D., Rev. Benjamin C., 1 Sands street.
Diller, Rev. Jacob W., Ryerson street, near Fulton avenue.
Drowne, Rev. T. Stafford, 56 Montague Place.
Guion, Rev. Thomas T., 59 Willoughby-street.
Johnson, Rev. Daniel V. M., 22 Joralemon street.
Johnson, Rev. Evan M., corner of Pearl and Johnson streets.
Labagh, Rev. Isaac P., Summit street, between Hicks and Henry sts.
Lewis, D.D., Rev. William H., next to Church of Holy Trinity.
Morton, Rev. James, 45 High street.
Peck, Rev. Francis, 147 Duffield street, near Fulton avenue.
Platt, Rev. G. L., 98 Carlton avenue.
Remington, Rev. E. Franklin, Verandah Place, third from Clinton-st.
Sanford, Rev. David P.
Schroeder, D.D., Rev. John F.,
Schroeder, Rev. John F. Jun., } 493 Atlantic street.
Seymour, Rev. W. Wood, 93 Columbia street.
Shackelford, Rev. John W., Kent avenue, above Myrtle.
Stearns, Rev. John, Nevins, corner of State.
Vinton, D.D., Rev. Francis, corner of Garden and Joralemon streets.
Walker, Rev. Robert J., 50 Adelphi street.

WILLIAMSBURGH.

Davis, Rev. Samuel C., 124 South Eighth street.
Guion, Rev. Alvah, 240 South First street.
Haskins, Rev. Samuel M., 1 St. Marks Place.
Reynolds, Rev. Charles, 85 South Ninth street.
Roberts, Rev. Henry F., 72 Union, head of South Second street.
Sayres, Rev. Samuel W., 99 South Fourth street.

NEW JERSEY

Bowden, Rev. James J., Jersey City.
Bruce, Rev. Vandervoort, Park Place, Hoboken
Camp, D.D., Rev. Norman W., 26 Irving Place, Garden st., Hoboken.
Gries, Rev. William R., Bergen.
Hanson, Rev. John H., 21 Irving Place, Garden street, Hoboken.
Harriman, Rev. Orlando Jr., Monmouth street, Jersey City.
Macurdy, Rev. David H., Jersey City.

Advertisements.

BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.—The only portrait of the late Bishop Wainwright, from the celebrated picture by Thomas Hicks, engraved in the highest style of art by J. C. McRae, size 17½ by 13½. For sale at STANFORD & SWORDS', 637 Broadway.
oct7-3t-$

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 3d av., began the first term of its third year Sept. 25. There are now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequalled in this country. oct7-3t $

J. THWAITE, DAGUERREOTYPIST, 206 Chatham Square.—To the Inhabitants of New York and Vicinity:—Individually your attention is called to a subject which interests every member of your family, at the same time will, in the future, bring to yourself pleasing remembrances of the past, and as you, perhaps, will never enjoy a more fitting opportunity than the present, you are respectfully invited to visit the Gallery of Daguerreotypes, 206 Chatham Square.

☞ This extensive Establishment possesses advantages and facilities for producing in the most expeditious manner possible, the finest and most durable Daguerreotypes.

Here will be found a large and new arranged Skylight upon the Second Floor, together with a fine Reception Room, over one hundred feet deep. The location is public, yet convenient, and at all times visitors are received in the most courteous manner.

The Proprietor of this Establishment has spared no expense in fitting it up in the best mechanical as well as the most scientific principles. By his new arrangement of light he is enabled to produce the finest specimens, either in clear or stormy weather.

☞ Particular attention paid to taking Children's Daguerreotypes.

Paintings, Engravings, Daguerreotypes, &c., &c., copied accurately and with the greatest possible care.

Mr. Thwaite attends personally to his patrons.

Remember the Number—206 Chatham Square, over Cook's Fancy Bazaar, half a block from the Bowery and Division street. oct7-1y

IRON FURNITURE DEPOT—IRON BEDSTEADS AND IRON FURNITURE of all descriptions.—Spring Mattrasses and elastic Paaliasters, which are acknowledged to be the best and cheapest Beds for health, economy, comfort and neatness. They retain their elasticity—do not get hard and uncomfortable like other Beds or Mattrasses. A large assortment of every variety of Bedding at *cheapest* rates constantly on hand.

N. B.—All orders promptly furnished and sent to any part of the city or country. Warerooms, 553 Broadway. oct7-3m

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FANCY FURS.—J. DICKSON, of 316 Bowery, offers a handsome and varied stock of Hats, Caps, and Fancy White, Black, and Drab Beaver and Felt Hats for infants, boys, and misses, with a well selected stock of the various kinds of fancy Furs, in Capes, Victorines, Cuffs, Muffs, &c., all made up under our own supervision. Also, new styles of Beaver and Felt Bonnet in White, Black, and Drab, all offered at small advance. J. DICKSON,
oct7-3m 316 Bowery, one door south of Bleecker street.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Yonkers, N. Y. Number limited to 20. The winter term of the Locust Hill School will commence on Monday, the 30th of October.
Yonkers, Sept. 27th, 1854. [oct7-4t-$ G. W. FRANCIS, A.M.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—BOOK AGENTS WANTED to sell Pictorial and Useful Works for the Year 1855. Wanted in every section of the United States, active and enterprising men, to engage in the sale of "Sears' Great Work on Russia," just published, and some of the best Books issued in the Country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from $25 to $100, such inducements will be offered as will enable them to make from $3 to $5 a day profit

☞ The books published by us are all useful in their character, extremely popular, and command large sales wherever they are offered.

For further particulars, address, (postage paid,)
ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 181 William street, N. Y.

☞ Send for One Copy.—Just published, "The Guide to Health and Long Life, or, What to Eat, Drink and Avoid," 125 pp., the best work on those subjects ever published. Sold at a price to suit every person. Single copies 36½ cts, or four for One Dollar. ☞ Sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. Address as above. oct7-2t

DEER HILL INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Danbury, Conn, the Rev. I. LEANDER TOWNSEND, M.A., Rector.—This School, which first opened at New Castle, N. Y., May 1st, 1854, will commence its second term on Monday, Nov. 6th.

For circulars apply to the Principal, or Messrs. Standford & Swords, 637 Broadway, S. Raynor, 76 Bowery, or C. Shepard & Co., 152 Fulton street, New York. ap26-1y

HOUQUA TEA STORE, 418 Grand street, New York.—Families and Boarding-house-keepers will find it to their interest to call at this Establishment, where will be found a choice selection of first quality Teas, Coffees, Sugars, &c.
oct7-1y MILLER & WATTSON, Proprietors.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—The organ hitherto used at St. Mary's church, Burlington, N. J., is offered for sale a bargain. Price $300. Apply either to THOMAS MILNOR or ROBT. B. AERTSEN, Burlington, N. J. oct7-4t

UNION HALL ACADEMY, Jamaica, L. I.—The Annual Exhibition (being the Sixty-Second Anniversary) will take place on Wednesday, October 11th, at 12 o'clock M.

The Winter Session will commence on the first Monday in November. JOHN N. BRINCKERHOFF, A.M., Principal. oct7-8t-$

EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, No. 659 Broadway, New York. "The Greatest Attraction in the City."

The objects in this Museum, numbering upwards of 1,000, were almost all taken from the tombs and ruined cities of Egypt, in the presence and under the supervision of Dr. Abbot; and it is to the copious illustrations of the domestic, political and religious economy of the Ancient Egyptians which they afford, as well as to their singularly perfect and minute state of preservation, that they owe the extraordinary interest they have excited, and the universally expressed desire to retain them in America.

The European reputation of Dr. Abbott's Collection, and the profound theories that have been drawn from it by Oriental Scholars, are well known, and the works of the following authors may be referred to for opinions of its value and importance to the history of the Age of the Ptolemies and the Pharaohs, viz.: the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wainwright, the Rev. Dr. Hawks, Prof J. V. C. Smith, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, Bayle St. John, Esq., Stewart Poole, Esq., M. Prisse, in the Revue Archæologique, M. Ampere, &c.

Open day and evening. Admission, twenty-five cents.

⁂ Schools, (both private and public,) family and juvenile parties, admitted on reduced terms. sep16-3m

BISHOP'S ROBES.—The subscriber would respectfully announce to the Bishops of the Church "in the United States," that he is prepared to execute with promptness, all orders for Episcopal robes, "according to the regulations of the English Church."

He also invites attention to the beautiful "velvet satin," and French "shear lawns" (of his own importations), which, "together with perfect fitting vestments," has given a celebrity to his establishment equal to his exertions, and begs to return many thanks to those Rt. Rev. gentlemen who have already favored him with their orders. NELSON JARVIS, Clerical Tailor,
mar 5-1y No. 120 Bleecker street corner Wooster street

CHILSON, RICHARDSON & CO., AIR WARMING AND VENTILATING Warehouses, 374 Broadway, New York, and 101 and 103 Blackstone street, Boston, Manufacturers and Dealers, wholesale and retail, in CHILSON'S WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE MEDAL FURNACES, which, after having been subjected for the past five years to the most severe practical tests, are now most favorably known and extensively used throughout the United States and Canada; particularly approved for the quality of the air obtained, special provision being made for the supply of a large amount of pure warm air, entirely free from the effect of contact with red hot iron.

N. A. BOYNTON'S VENTILATING HEATER; an entirely new article, combining strength and durability, simplicity of construction, and economy in the use of fuel, with perfect efficiency in operation. Is entirely of cast iron, and so constructed as to prevent the escape of gasses and smoke. Four sizes adapted for brick work; five sizes of Portables.

BOYNTON'S VENTILATING WOOD FURNACE; a new and complete ventilating furnace, expressly designed for burning wood, adapted to all classes of public and private buildings, possessing peculiarities worthy the examination of those who require a first class wood furnace.

DR. CLARK'S BOSTON SCHOOL STOVES, four sizes. Particularly commended to the attention of School Committees, and others in want of an apparatus for thoroughly and properly Warming and Ventilating Schoolrooms and Halls.

CHILSON'S NEW AND IMPROVED SCHOOL STOVES, two sizes, for wood only.

EMERSON'S Patent VENTILATORS of all sizes, and Ventilating Apparatus in every variety.

A complete assortment of Iron, Bronzed, Plated and Enameled Registers, including three sizes of a new and improved Pedestal Register; together with all sizes of the Metropolitan Cooking Range, a new and superior Range, embracing all the modern improvements, equally fitted for the use of Anthracite, Bituminous Coal, Coke, or Wood.

Agents in New York for the sale of The Peurhyn and Mirror Marble Mantels.

References to parties having our apparatus in use in all parts of the country, with explicit directions for setting the furnaces, and all information necessary for properly warming and ventilating public and private buildings, may be gratuitously obtained by application at either of our Warehouses. je3-6m

HAYES' PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE, constructed upon an entirely *new principle*, combining *great heating power* with *economy* and durability, is unsurpassed by any in use.

We offer this Furnace to the public with the utmost confidence in its efficacy as a house-warmer. By means of a simple and ingenious arrangement, the gases arising from the coal are entirely consumed within the furnace, adding at least 25 per cent. to its heating power and rendering a saving of that amount of fuel.

Also, HAYES' PATENT TUBULAR ELEVATED OVEN, COOKING RANGE, AND HEATER, so arranged that *the same fire which performs the work of the culinary department* effectually warms the sitting-room or parlour above, affording a great saving of fuel, labour, &c. It has no superior in market. More than 2,000 have been sold during the last year. Every range warranted to give satisfaction. We have several other highly approved patterns, both of Furnaces and Ranges, together with a general assortment of Hot-Air Registers, Ventilators, &c.

CAMP'S VENTILATOR, for which the inventor received a *prize medal* at the late World's in New York, a superior article for ventilating churches, dwellings, ships, railroad cars, &c., is worthy of attention.

Possessing, as we do, superior facilities for manufacturing, together with long experience in the business, and "last, though not least," a determination not to be outdone, we feel confident of success.

In offering our goods to the public, we say to all, Examine them, and satisfy yourselves of their merits.

We manufacture, from the best Housatonic Valley Iron, superior patterns of cooking, parlour, and other stoves. All which we offer at wholesale and retail upon the most reasonable terms.

GEO. L. CANNON, Agent for the RIPPOWAM COMPANY, Foundry, Stamford, Conn. Office and Warerooms, No. 406 Broadway, near Canal-street, New York. mar18-1y

HECKERS' FARINA, Prepared expressly for families, a delicate and appropriate food for all Seasons, and one of the most economical, nutritious, and wholesome preparations ever brought to the table, eminently combining the gratification of the palate, with ample and healthful sustenance of the body.

Strictly speaking, Heckers' Farina is neither stringent nor laxative, but restorative; strengthening the digestive, and absorbent system. In disordered bowels, Diarrhea, Dysentery, and even in cases of Cholera, when food is deemed admissible by the Physician, Heckers' Farina cannot fail to be salutary, and wherever known, is extensively used in Hospitals and private practice. The preservation of health, or the prevention of sickness, is at least as important as the curing of disease. People in health should therefore use Heckers' Farina freely as common food, to preserve the inestimable blessing. For sale by Grocers & Druggists generally, Wholesale by the manufacturer, HECKER & BROTHER at the Croton Mills, 201 Cherry st. New York
aug19-3m

LADIES' FUR STORE. EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS.—J. H. HARLEY has opened for the season his usual splendid assortment of FURS, consisting of

Sables,
H. B. Martin,
Stone Martin,
Mink Martin,
Royal Ermine, &c.;

besides every other variety, suitable for ladies' wear. His assortment of Furs for Trimmings is large and desirable. Also, a fine assortment of Ladies' and Gent's Fur Gloves, Sleigh and Lap Robes, &c.

All the above articles are made in the *best style*, and *warranted.*

Furs refinished in the best manner.

Your orders are respectfully solicited. J. H. HARLEY,
sep16-3m-*8 No. 34 John street, N. Y.

COOKS, WAITERS, NURSES, AND OTHER MALE and FEMALE DOMESTICS, provided for respectable families up town. Apply at the Employment Agency Office, No. 60 East Fourteenth-street, (Union square, south side,) established 1850, for the protection of employers in the selection of servants, and the guidance of persons seeking situations. References: The Rev. Dr. Tyng, the Rev. Dr. Cheever, the Rev. Dr. Hawks, the Rev. Dr. Baird, the Rev. G. T Bedell, the Rev. J. M. McDonald, &c., &c.
JOHN O'GALLAGHER, Agent.
Office, 60 East Fourteenth street, near Broadway. 1226

JOHN RAY, AUCTIONEER, Store 439 Grand street. Particular attention paid to Commission business, and prompt returns made.
sep30-6m

McLEES, WEDDING AND VISITING CARD ENGRAVER AND PRINTER, 69 Chambers street, and 337 Fourth street, near Broadway. sep9-6m

HILL & BAILEY, HATTERS, No. 382 Broadway, one door from the corner White street, New York.
IVES HILL,
sep20-1y G. F. BAILEY.

JOHN W. PRIEST, M. A., ARCHITECT, No. 634 Broadway, New York, prepares designs and working-drawings fo Churches, Parsonages, School-houses, and Dwellings, particularly Country Houses: also for Sepulchral Memorials. Commissions received for the design and execution of Church Furniture, Fonts, Monuments, &c. To ensure an interview, a few days notice by letter is advisable. sep23-1y-$

Cameo-Daguerreotypes taken only by Chas. H. Williamson, artist and proprietor of the Williamson Gallery in Brooklyn, 249 Fulton street, opposite Clinton. sep30-1y

NOTICE.—A Gentleman acquainted with Episcopal singing in its various forms, would be very happy to engage his services as Basso singer in some one of the city churches. His voice for quartette singing is sweet and melodeous, and his intonation and expression in chanting is strikingly pleasing. Address *Singer*, New York City Post Office. sep30-4t

LAWRENCE'S GALLERY is the very best place in the world to get a good daguerreotype, or photographic likeness. His Miniature, Cabinet, and Life-size colored Photograps are exceedingly life-like and beautiful. Persons having inferior daguerreotypes of deceased friends, can have a beautiful and proper likeness. Likenesses of nearly 200 clergymen to be seen at his Rooms, 381 Broadway, corner of White street.

N. B.—The London and New York Prize Medal for the best daguerreotype was awarded to Mr. L. sep30-1y

DR. C. A. PECK, Dentist, has returned to the city and may be found at his old location, No. 327 Grand street.

Beautiful translucent mineral Teeth inserted according to the latest improvements from $1 to $5 per tooth.

The teeth extracted, and, in case of emergency, a set inserted without the patient leaving the office.

Peck lotion to prevent pain in extracting (without producing insensibility), prepared and used only by himself.

F. Mings warranted from 10 to 30 years.

Particular attention to the regulation and proper growth of children's teeth.

The kindest treatment to patients; fair bargains, and a truthful, candid opinion, without any especial eye to the dollar department.

Office open from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Sundays, for extracting, from 9 to 10 A.M.

Superior powder for the teeth, 25 cents per box.

Tonic wash for discussed ahd bleeding gums, 25 cents per bottle.

Reference to several thousand people in New York and vicinity.
sep30-6m

GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, &c.—JOHN JOHNSON & BROTHER, Gas-fitters, Plumbers, and Engineers. Fountains and Jets of every description.
John Johnson,
sep23-1y B. M. Johnson, } 111 East 18th street, N. Y.

CRIPPEN & KREPS, Manufacturers of LARGE GLASS AND PICTURE FRAMES, WINDOW CORNICES, and other articles in Gold or Fancy Woods; Importers of Looking Glass Plates, and General Interior Decorators. Fine Oil Paintings for sale. No. 546 Broadway, New York. jy1-1y

W. H. FITZMAURICE, Veterinary Surgeon, a graduate of the R. C. V. Surgeons, London; office, corner of Seventh and North Second streets, Williamsburgh, L. I.; may be consulted daily on all diseases to which the Horse is subject, either personally or by letter. Terms of consultation, One Dollar personally, or Two Dollars by letter.

Dr. Fitzmaurice holds testimonials from several wealthy and influential men in the States, returning thanks for his skill and assiduity in the treatment of disease, and therefore feels emboldened by long practice and signal success, in presenting himself to the notice of clergymen and others who may have occasion for his services. f18-1y

VANDEWATER & HEASLEY, LOCK MANUFACTURERS, corner of Bleecker and Hammond streets, N. Y.
W. C. VANDEWATER. R. HEASLEY.
Locks and Sliding Door Trimmings; Espagulett Bars and Plated Hinges; Door and Number Plates of all descriptions for dwelling-houses, stores, &c.
☞ All orders punctually attended to. au12-1y

GILBERT HICKS, Engraver and Printer, 11 Madison, corner Rosevelt street, New York. Wedding, Visiting, Business Cards, &c., Seals, Door Plates, and Jewelry, neatly engraved. ap1-1y

PURE JUICE WINES, FOR MEDICINAL AND SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a select assortment of the finest grades of wine, for the abovenamed uses.
ap15-1y GEO. E. MENDUM, 18 Wall street.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS.—A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery, Manufacturers and Importers of Hosiery and Under Garments of every description.

Importing and manufacturing largely, and having an experience of more than thirty years in the business, A. R. & Co. assure buyers that they can sell the

BEST GOODS AT VERY LOW RATES.

Silk, woolen, and cotton under-shirts and drawers, of every size and quality, made to order.

Remember the OLD STAND, 104 BOWERY.
Established in 1823. Sep. 23-tf.

BERHARD.—SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, and manufacturer of Incorruptible Teeth, No. 167 Bowery, between Delancey and Broome sts. (east side,) New York. Sep. 23-1y.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND DISSOLVING VIEWS for Sunday Schools, Academies, and Public Exhibitions, with Scriptural, Astronomical, Temperance, and other Paintings. A priced and illustrated catalogue of our lanterns and sliders furnished on application, and sent by mail free of charge.

McALLISTER & BROTHER, Opticians, 48 Chesnut street, Philadelphia (at the old stand, established 1796). sep16-7t$

FALL STYLE.—The New York Hat Company is an institution peculiar to the progressive age we live in, by manufacturing their own hats they are enabled to sell as good an article for $3 as can be purchased elsewhere for $4. In these times a dollar is an object of solicitude. Give them a call at their establishment, 146 and 148 Nassau street. ap8-6m

CLERICAL TAILOR.—NELSON JARVIS, Merchant Tailor, New York, has removed his business from 130 Broadway to 120 Bleecker, corner of Wooster sereet,

Which has now become the centre of New York, and is convenient to the most fashionable streets and places at the west end of the town. He respectfully invites the attention of the Rev. the Clergy and Laity of this city, and "throughout the United States," to the following particulars relative to his business, assuring them that every effort will be made on his part, to render his Establishment worthy of that confidence and support which it has so long possessed. And in order to make his business better understood, he has divided it into two distinct parts (namely), "Clerical" and "Citizens' Department.

The Clerical Department embraces the following articles, 'to wit' —CLERICAL FROCK COATS, WAIST COATS or VESTS, GOWNS, SURPLICES, CASSOCKS, SPENCERS 'for Midsummer,' SCARFS, and BANDS.

The Citizens' Department embraces every article requisite for a gentleman's wardrobe.

He would here call attention to a new and beautiful silk which he has introduced for "clerical gowns." It is exceedingly rich, does not rattle when worn, and will last many year longer than the article heretofore worn in that robe.

Mr. Jarvis desires also to remark for the benefit of persons abroad "both of the Clergy and Laity," who may withhold their orders on account of the impracticability of sending correct measures, that the exact height, without boots, and the size of breast and waist (taken under the coat, and over the vest), together with a full description of the form, namely, whether the figure is erect or stooping, whether much, or partially, is a sufficient measure and direction to cut all robes, or fashionable citizens' garments of every descrrption. mar5-tf

MEADE BROTHERS, GALLERIES OF DAGUERREOTYPES, contain 3000 Pictures of distinguished persons. Admission free. Awarded 8 Gold and Silver Medals.

N. B. Have just added to our collection magnificent stereoscopic views of Trinity Church and all the public buildings in Washington and New York. Also a number of Pictures of eminent Divines. 233 Broadway, 4 doors above the Astor House. s16 1y

WANTS.

BOARD WANTED.—A Clergyman without family desires a furnished room with board in the vicinity of Rutger's Place, or in East Broadway or Henry street, between Jefferson and Grand. A private family prefered. Address Chaplain U. S. N., *Churchman* Office, 111 Broadway. sep30-2t-$

WANTED.—A female Teacher to take charge of a Parish School for girls. She must be a communicant of the Church, and able to take charge of a small organ, as well as to instruct the children in vocal music. For further particulars apply by letter or otherwise, to The Rev. E. A. HOFFMAN,
sep30-4t-$ Rector of Christ church, Elizabeth Town, N. J.

A CLERGYMAN residing about 40 miles from New York, in a pleasant and healthful situation on the Hudson River, wishes to take into his family two or three boys, under 12 years of age. The number of boys will be limited, and earnest and faithful attention will be given to their religious and mental training For further information address G., office of *The Churchman*, No. 111 Broadway; or refer to the Rt. Rev. Bishop J. M. Wainwright, D.D.; the Rev. G. H. Hobart; the Rev. Milo Mahan, B.D.; New York: the Rev. R. S. Howland, Astoria. sep9—tf

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—The Clergy, Church Families, and the Public generally, requiring House Servants, are respectfully solicited to aid by their patronage and co-operation, "The Employers' and Servants' Protective Agency," 149 Grand street. The object of this Institution is to raise the moral standard of Domestic Servants, and thus add to the comfort and convenience of Employers by giving them competent, faithful and worthy servants.

WANTED, at the office, **No. 13 Eighth Avenue,** Girls for all kinds of housework. Situations always on hand for Protestants; American Girls with reference, free. Families satisfied, or no pay expected. Terms easy and reasonable. m4-1y

SEWING MACHINES—FOR FAMILY USE—the only one that successfully does fine sewing. For heavy work it has no superior. For sale by the Proprietors, 343 Broadway, N. Y. WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO. my20-1y

MEN'S & BOYS' SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—BOUGHTON & KNAPP, 19 Courtlandt street, have now in store, and are constantly receiving, New Goods, all of which are made in the best manner, and suitable for Southern and Western or City Trade; and we would invite the attention of purchasers to our Stock of Clothing, if they wish to secure a good profit in buying goods. We also have a good assortment of Shirts, Collars, Under Clothing, Overalls, Frocks, Hickory Shirts, Linen Coats, &c, all of which will be sold at the Lowest Cash Prices.
m11-1y BOUGHTON & KNAPP, 19 Courtlandt street.

INSULATED LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, for Buildings and Ships. Otis's Patent. The only method of absolute protection against lightning, as demonstrated by science and experience. Agents wanted in each State, to sell town and county rights. Great inducments offered. Orders for rods promptly filled, with complete instructions on the method or science of protection. Proprietors,
ap29-1y LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 343 Broadway.

JOHN SUTTON, MODELLER AND ORNAMENTAL PLASTERER, No. 523 Sixth Avenue, between 31st and 32d streets, N. Y.
N. B. Ornaments sent to all parts of the Union. jy1-6m

THE OLD AND NEW CHURCH.—$1000 WILL BE paid to any person who will prove the following statements to be untrue. D'Orsay's Waterproof Fresco. *Important to Builders.* Decoration of Churches, Halls, &c.

This most excellent composition, which has so long been needed, is fast taking the place of the old mode of decorating, which is so easily soiled; as it is a well-known fact, which cannot be contradicted, that nine-tenths of the Fresco which is done in this country is defaced in less than a year after its completion in consequence of leaky roofs; by the use of the Water-Proof Composition this difficulty is entirely obviated. It has also many other advantages over the other mode, besides being proof against leaks, as it is warranted not to fade or mildew, resisting damps of all kinds, and also to wash with soap and water without affecting the surface in the least. The proprietor is willing to decorate any church in the United States in the highest style of art, and forfeit the contract to the committee or any other person who will cause water to come through the plaster without boring or the use of acids, to deface the painting, or wash it from the wall without a strong alkali. This is no humbug or quack stuff, no glue and whitewash mixture, as the old mode is. I speak from experience, that from nearly ten years' practice among water colors, I frequently found my work spoiled from leaks, which either had to be repaired at great expense, or ever deface the painting. We now offer this new Water-Proof Composition to the public, for experience teaches us that no society will throw away their money on the old mode of Frescoing, when, for a trifle more, they can have some thing durable. Builders and Committees about building or repairing churches, will find this article to their advantage.

The following is one among a great number of certificates

"Williamsburg, Feb. 8, 1854.

"This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Building Committee of the Reformed Dutch Church of Williamsburg, have seen John S. D'Orsay's Waterproof Fresco tested with scrubbing-brush and water, on a panel in our church, and after hard-scrubbing without defacing, believe the composition, claimed by him as his invention, to be the best decorative substance for churches, halls, and private dwellings, now in use, as it resists leaks from the roof, and will also wash without injury to the painting. The style of painting is also highly creditable to the artist, whose long experience gives his pencil and admirable delicacy and accuracy, both in outline and shading.

F. V. Morrell, 12 Grand street, cor. North First.
J. S. Burr, 129 South Ninth street.
William Ferris, 373 Grand street.
Samuel Groves, 12 South Ninth street.

"I concur in the above.—Elbert S. Porter, Pastor of the church."

All orders addressed to Mr. D'Orsay, care of the American and Foreign Patent Agency Company, at the Pantheon, 343 Broadway, New York, will meet with prompt attention, and the best of Artists sent to any part of the Union, warranting the work executed. Specimens of the work, and other certificates, can be seen at 343 Broadway, up stairs, New York.

The above is the only place where the above Composition for frescoing can be obtained in the Union. nov19-1y

TEA, TEA, TEA.—67 Catharine street, opposite Oak, and 377 Bowery, second door below Fifth street.—J. WATSON calls the attention of his friends and the public generally to his present choice stock of Tea and Coffee, which Grocers, Boarding-house keepers, and all who wish to obtain good Tea and Coffee, will find to their advantage to make trial of before calling elsewhere.

N. B. Every quality of Tea done up in Tin-foil packages of 3 and 4 pounds each, which families residing in the country will find most convenient. [my27-1y] JOHN WATSON, Proprietor

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—E. PHILLIPS, 236 Bleecker street, N. Y., Hat, Cap, and Fur Manufacturer, has on hand a beautiful variety of fancy Hats for Children, together with a good assortment of Furs, &c.

Hats and Caps made to order.
Furs altered to any shape. au19-1y

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, at PETERSON'S Wareroom and Manufactory, 144 Bowery, N. Y., where Housekeepers can find a general assortment of Wood, Willow, Britannia Metal, and Plated Goods, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Planished or Block Tin, Japanned and Plain Tin-ware, Meat Safes, Refrigerators, Stoves, Kitchen Ranges and Portable Heaters for dwellings, Churches, &c. Also a variety of fancy goods
R. E. PETERSON,
mar18-1y W. T. PETERSON } 144 Bowery, N. Y.

NOVELTY AND UTILITY! The rarest combination of these qualities is to be found at TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, 345 Broadway. So large is the assortment, so extensive the variety of things Comical, things Odd, things Ingenious, things Useful, and things Recherche, that it has been styled the "*Curiosity Shop of all Nations,*" "The Palace of Elegance and Taste," &c.

Tuttle has the satisfaction of knowing, that he has not only contributed largely to the amusement and instruction of children and youth by his importations of *superior Toys, Dolls, Games, Dissections, &c.*; but that he has also done much to educate the public taste, by imparting to it a knowledge of the *beautiful*, through the medium of the rich and exquisite productions of the combined workmanship and skill of every prominent nation on the globe. For convenience *a few* of the more prominent articles in each department are given below

Fancy Goods Department.

Work-boxes, Dressing-cases,
Card, Odor, and Cigar cases,
Portfolios, Writing-desks,
Paper and Pen knives,
Taylor's Honey & Windsor Soap,
Toilet and Jewel cases,
Porte-monnaies, Tablets, Brushes,
Chess, Dominoes, Checkers,
Alabaster, Bronze, Parian,
Bisque, Statuary, &c., &c.

Reticule Department.

Tuttle has made these articles *American*, and an almost indispensable companion to every lady, at home or traveling. He had the honor of being the *first* person to whom a *Medal* was ever awarded for their manufacture in this country, and the *only one* to whom a *Medal* was given by the "*American Institute" at its last Fair.*

He has his own patterns, and finishes and furnishes them in a style that rivals successfully the very best articles of this description imported from Paris, and *at prices from one-third to one-half less.*

Toy Department.

Villages, Cities, Camps, Farms,
Buildings, Animals, Railways,
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Magic-Lanterns, Tops, &c.
Kitchens, Rooms, Tools,
Book-cases, Bureaus, Guns,
Garden and House Utensils,
Wooly Dogs, Magnetic Fish, &c.
Coffee, Dinner, and Tea setts, &c., &c., &c.

Doll Department.

Wax Dolls, undressed, and dressed in the finest fabrics; *China, Wood, India-Rubber, Papier Mache, Gutta-Percha*, the famous "*Rag Doll,*" *Crying-Babies* of the usual kind and of India Rubber, Dressed *German Dolls*, and indeed every kind, dressed and undressed, to suit the little ones at home.

Game Department.

This includes over 500 varieties of *Games, Dissections, Puzzles, Metamorphoses*, &c., such as

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Magic Ring, Conundrums,
London cries, Regetta, &c., &c.
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Paul and Virginia, Ruth,
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Uncle Tom, United States, &c., &c.
National Costumes, &c., &c., &c

Baby-Jumper Department.

Hundreds of thousands of these invaluable articles have been disposed of since their introduction by Tuttle; dispensing the blessing of health and happiness to as many infants and untold comfort and delight to mothers. The inventor has made *many improvements*, rendering the Jumper of the utmost importance to every parent.

N. B. *The Elastics, or Springs, are now warranted.*

Tuttle most respectfully commends his large and varied stock to the friendly notice of the public. Fresh arrivals by almost every steamer. Each department has a competent and attentive clerk, and, for the convenience of those not familiar with our language, both *German* and *French* ladies and gentlemen are in attendance, who, with the other clerks, will do all in their power to render a visit to the "*Emporium*" pleasant and agreeable.

N. B.—Visitors are always welcome, and goods shown cheerfully.

N. B.—The famous "Automaton Bird Tree," with flying birds, running water, music playing, and elegant clock, is still as attractive and wonderful as when it first arrived from the "*Great London Exhibition.*"
f11-1y TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, 345 Broadway.

PUBLICATIONS.

ELEGANT VOLUMES, BY THE LATE BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.—D. APPLETON & CO., 346 & 348 Broadway, have only a few copies remaining of the LAND OF BONDAGE! its Ancient Monuments and Present Condition, being the Journal of a Tour in Egypt, by Jonathan M. Wainwright, D.D., late Bishop of New York, illustrated with Twenty-eight Engravings and Maps. One vol, imperial 8vo, cloth $3. Morocco extra $6.

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Now Ready,

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This volume, which has now been out of print for some time, claims particular attention as a work of permanent value. The rapid sale which the edition met with when first published, is sufficient evidence of the high appreciation in which this elegant "Illustrated book" was held. No more fitting testimonial could be chosen than this volume edited by the late Bishop.

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Ap1-tf 637 Broadway, N. Y.

EVANGELICAL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY.—The Office and Depository of the Evangelical Knowledge Society is at No. 11 Bible House, Astor Place.

All orders for the Parish Visitor, Standard Bearer, and other publications of the Society, should be addressed to the Rev. H. Dyer, D.D., Corresponding Secretary. au5-1y

A NEW WORK BY C. B. TAYLER.—LEGENDS AND RECORDS. By the author of "Thankfulness," "Records of a Good Man's Life," "Lady Mary," "Margaret," "Truth," "Earnestness," &c., &c. 75 cents.

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